

## COURTS TO THRESH OUT THE FACTS OF REPUBLIC'S WRECK

White Star Line Will Sue the Owners of the Florida and the Latter Are Expected to File Counter Action.

## QUESTION OF SPEED

Congressional Measure Requires Installation of "Wireless" Before a Vessel Gets Clearance Papers.

NEW YORK—Responsibility for the collision between the White Star line Republic and the Lloyd Italian steamer Florida will be settled in the admiralty courts, according to the decision of the White Star line officials today. P. A. S. Franklin, vice-president of that line, said after a meeting of the officials:

"The facts of the collision will be threshed out in the court. We will sue the owners of the Florida and they will very probably sue us. We will issue no statement as to whom we think is to blame for the affair. The captains and officers of the Republic and the Baltic are now being examined thoroughly in regard to the collision by our attorneys to facilitate the preparation of our case in court."

"Do you wish to say anything regarding the statement of Captain Fenelon of the Standard Oil line, that the Republic could have been saved?"

"That statement came to us as a letter," said Mr. Franklin, "and we will not discuss it."

"What about the statement that the Florida was running at the low speed of five knots?"

"Five knots! Do you think a ship running at that speed could have sunk the Republic?"

"The crew of the Republic will be taken care of and sent to the points where they shipped. Most of them will go from Boston to Liverpool today."

The litigation following the sinking of the Republic will involve \$2,000,000. This hinges on whether or not there was negligence in the handling of either the Republic or the Florida immediately preceding the collision.

To what extent the White Star line is liable for cargo is uncertain, but admiralty lawyers said that it was doubtful if the company could be sued because of the stipulation under which freight was generally accepted.

Most of the cargo was insured by the shippers. Its value has not yet been computed, but the loss of baggage to passengers will amount to fully \$175,000, it is estimated.

Whatever damages may be collected against the White Star line cannot exceed the value of the Florida, if she be found at fault, plus her cargo and passenger receipts.

What damages may be collected by passengers and shippers would have to come out of this amount, if recovered at all. Passengers may recover \$100 for the loss of their baggage, and no more, that being one of the conditions printed on the ticket.

The masters of several vessels summoned to the scene of the collision are reported to have said that they were urged by the master of the Republic to see to the Florida. It is believed by some that if all the aid at hand had been employed, the Republic could have been floated into port, with moderate weather.

(Continued on Page Two.)

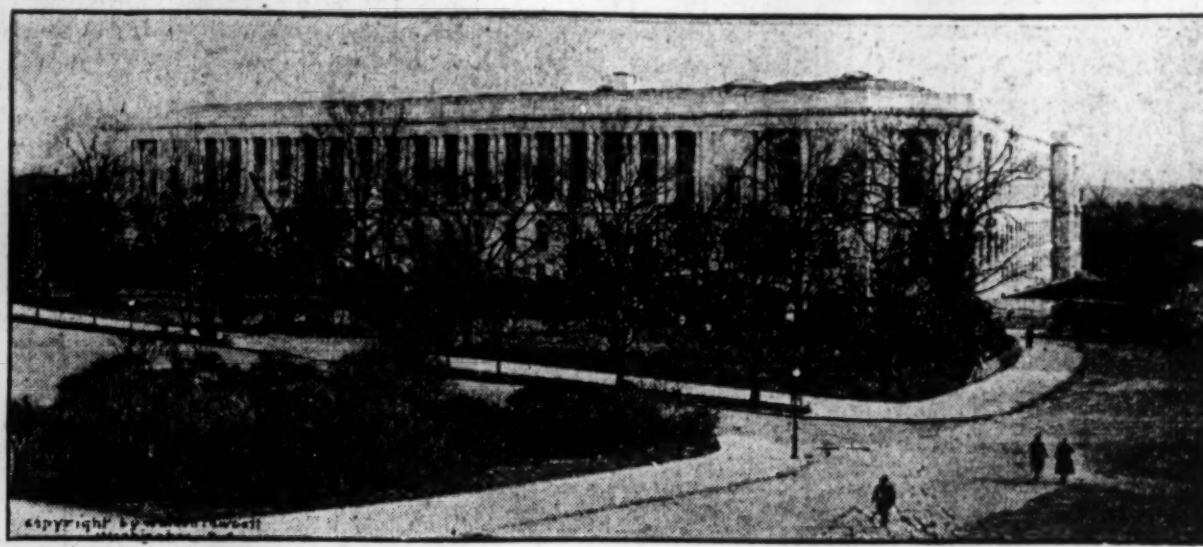
## Here Are Seven Million Dollar Offices for Members of U. S. Congress

Exterior Lines Follow General Classic Design But Furnishings Are Not Ornate Nor Luxurious.

## MADE CONVENIENT

Each Committee Room Is Equipped With Buzzer to Announce the Calls for Quorums, Votes, Etc.

## IMPROVE PROSPECT



(Copyright by Walden Fawcett, Washington, D. C.)  
LATEST BUILDING ADDITION FOR THE USE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT CAPITOL SQUARE



(Copyright by Walden Fawcett, Washington, D. C.)  
TYPICAL COMMITTEE LOFT IN NEARLY FINISHED ANNEX.

Several Big Additions Made to Public Edifices in Washington to Provide Quarters for Legislators.

## NEARLY COMPLETED

THE last four years have seen several notable additions to the public buildings in Washington, but none more so than the two office buildings provided for the members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

These are located on Capitol square, which is in front of the eastern or main facade of the Capitol building. The House office building faces north and the Senate office building faces south. Each covers practically an entire city square, being built around a large court. They are so nearly alike that they might easily be taken for duplicates of the same plan. In their detail, however, they are in fact different.

They have replaced old and unsightly residence property and make the prospect very much more beautiful looking from the eastern front of the Capitol. The square is now bounded on the west by the Capitol building, on the north and south sides by the two office buildings, while part of the eastern side of the square is bounded by the beautiful library of Congress. Just to the north is the new Union Station building.

The House office building is practically completed, while that for the Senate is almost complete as to its exterior, but is several months from completion in its interior finish and decoration. Each of these enormous structures contains in the neighborhood of 400 office and committee rooms. Each member of Congress is thus provided with an office, while there are several large rooms adapted to public hearings.

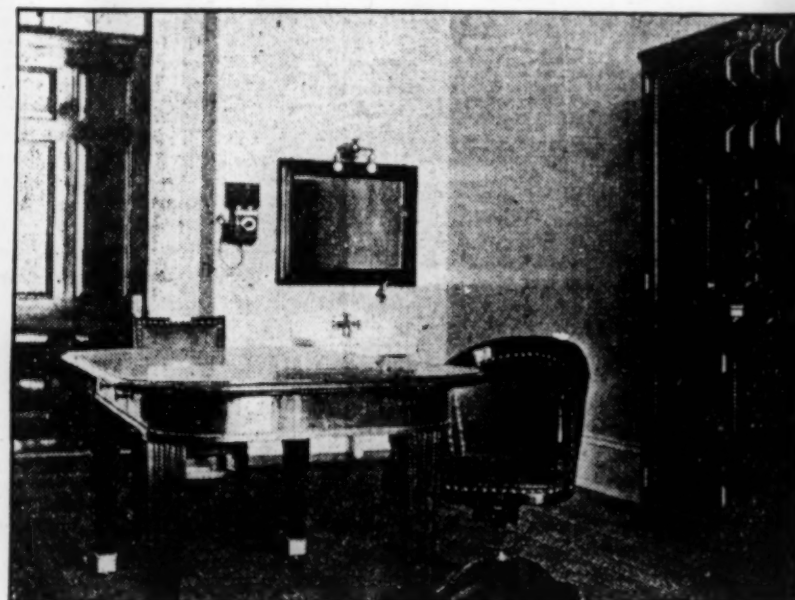
Both buildings are connected with the Capitol building by underground passageways. It has been planned to provide these passageways with small electric tram cars connecting with the elevators, but this feature has not yet been installed. Private passageways and staircases are provided so that members of Congress may get from the halls of Congress to their rooms or to the public hearing rooms without encountering the general public.

The building follows the classic lines in its general style and except for a very generous use of mahogany there is nothing ornate or very luxurious in the furnishing. Each committee room is provided with mahogany chairs, desks, filing cases and a table. There is running ice water and a public telephone connected with the Capitol switchboard. Bells ring in such a manner as to announce calls in the House for quorums, votes, etc.

The construction of the House office building was made quite necessary by the fact that only members of the House who were chairmen of committees had rooms which could be used as offices and for committee work. The large majority of members not fortunate enough to be chairmen of committees were obliged to find and pay for offices in other parts of the city, often at distances not convenient to the Capitol building. Members of the Senate now all have offices either in the Capitol building or in what is known as the Maltby building annex near at hand.

Just what will be done with the 400 new office rooms in the Senate building when that is completed is something of a question. Members of the House who were fortunate enough to have rooms under the roof of the Capitol building objected strongly to being moved into the new office building, and it is predicted that the senators will be equally averse to being moved from quarters which are very convenient to those which can be reached only by a considerable journey through the underground passage. Most senators are now provided with suites of two or three rooms. One of these rooms is used as a retiring room and for private conferences.

The cost of the new office buildings will approximate, including the cost of the land, \$7,000,000.



(Copyright by Walden Fawcett, Washington, D. C.)  
ONE OF 400 PRIVATE ROOMS FOR U. S. CONGRESSMEN.

## AUTO ASSOCIATIONS PREPARE TO OPPOSE HORSE POWER TAX

Massachusetts Organization Wants Impost on Vehicles According to Damage Done to the Roads—Favor Present Law.

The Massachusetts State Automobile Association is preparing to contest vigorously before the Legislature the proposed law of the state highway commission taxing cars according to their horsepower. The legislative committee of the automobile association will go before the committee that has charge of the bill and make a vigorous protest against such a change.

The automobilists seem to be in favor of the old law and want it left as it is. The automobile clubs of the state do not want such a law, and these clubs represent automobilists in Boston, Springfield, Winchendon, Leominster, Fall River, Brockton, Lowell, Malden and Worcester. There is an active automobile club in each one of these places.

The legislative committee believes in equal taxation, and according to statistics prepared by the state highway commission, automobiles were responsible for 53 per cent of the damage done to the highways, while carriages, wagons and other vehicles caused 47 per cent.

The committee coincides with the highway commission on this point and believes the other vehicles should pay their share of the tax. The committee has had a bill drawn up, which, if passed, will cause carriages and other vehicles, as well as automobiles, to bear their proportionate share of the taxes.

## BOSTONIAN NAMED TO TEST COINAGE

WASHINGTON—The commissioners to test and examine the weight and fineness of the coins reserved at the mints during the calendar year 1908 have been announced by the President.

Among the 24 members are Senator William E. Borah, S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, Leverett Mears of Williams College, John E. Wilkie of Washington, Joseph Auld of Burlington, Vt., John Hays Hammond of New York and William S. Bigelow of Boston. The commission will meet in Philadelphia Feb. 10.

## CLUB TO DISCUSS TRANSIT FUTURE

Boston's transit situation will be discussed at the regular meeting of the Boston City Club Thursday evening, Jan. 28, "The Transit Situation and Possibilities for Future Development" will be the topic. George C. Crocker and Prof. George F. Swain of the transit commission and Henry C. Brine will talk.

Buildings Are Counterparts in General Appearance, But Vary in a Few of the Minor Details.

## TRAM CARS PLANNED

Underground Passages Provided to Enable Members of Congress to Avoid the Public in Going to Sessions.

## 400 OFFICE ROOMS

## TREMONT TEMPLE CROWDED TO HEAR NOTED EVANGELIST

The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Leader of the Four Weeks' Revival Meetings, Pleased at Opening Success.

## CHEER DR. CONRAD

Over a Score of Simultaneous Meetings, Lead by Sixty Evangelists, Are Opened in Greater Boston.

The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the evangelist, made his first appearance in Boston in connection with the four weeks revival at noon today, when he spoke briefly at the noon meeting in Tremont Temple to more than 3000 people.

Dr. Chapman arrived this forenoon on the federal express from New York, and he expressed himself as very much gratified with the fine start with which the meetings have already been characterized. He declared that the revival would be the greatest Boston ever knew.

With Dr. Chapman at the noon meeting today was Charles M. Alexander, the singing evangelist, who led the song service and addressed the meeting on the proper method in which the religious campaign songs should be sung.

Long before the hour for the opening the throngs commenced to gather and at noon every seat had been filled. Admittance was refused to hundreds of late comers.

The appearance of the Rev. A. Z. Conrad preceding Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander was the signal for a great outburst of applause. The evangelist was plainly shown that the people of this city welcomed him in the great work he has undertaken.

The meeting was opened by the Rev. A. Z. Conrad and after a song and prayer service Dr. Chapman was introduced and he spoke for 15 minutes.

Dr. Chapman called the attention to the noon meetings, which he declared have been arranged particularly for the business men, and he urged all present to do their utmost to secure the attendance of the business men.

Mr. Alexander occupied considerable time at the opening of the meeting in special musical features. He announced one of his own hymns, No. 3, in the special hymnbook used, and entitled, "He Will Hold Me Fast." After making the announcement he asked: "Who is singing?" After listening and much pointing by members of the congregation it was found that the singer was a man in the second balcony. Mr. Alexander then asked the man to sing the hymn as a solo, which was done, to an accompaniment on the piano. The singing of the hymn in this manner appeared to be impressive.

It was announced that hereafter the noon-hour meetings at Tremont Temple will be held at 11.50 instead of at 12.10 as today, to give business men a better chance to attend. Seats will be reserved for business men until 12 o'clock.

The campaign in Greater Boston opened Tuesday night with 24 simultaneous meetings attended by 20,000 persons.

In some of the churches the attendance was very large, in others fair sized congregations were present. The opening addresses were marked by quiet appeals for cooperation and harmony in the work. In a number of the churches large volunteer choirs were present and the music was a prominent feature of the meetings. The singing evangelists invariably made a good impression.

## STEEL MEN OPPOSE ANY TARIFF CUT

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The presence of a large number of independent steel manufacturers from western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, not allied with the United States Steel Corporation, have given rise here to various rumors concerning a merger of independent interests, action protesting against tariff reduction and price-cutting.

It seems reasonably certain, from the few intimations which were given, that the purpose of the meeting was to oppose any reduction of iron and steel tariffs. Nothing of an authoritative nature, however, could be learned today.

## RAILROAD HEAD ON U. S. PAYROLL

WASHINGTON—That Henry B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central Railroad, is on the national government's payroll as a mail messenger at \$1000 a year was admitted today by Second Assistant Postmaster-General Stewart. Representative Murdock of Kansas cited the case Tuesday in the House.

He claimed the compensation was a gratuity, but the department holds that the payment is entirely proper and is for services performed in transmitting the mails across to Canada.

## BACON NOMINATION CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON—The Senate in executive session today confirmed the nomination of Robert Bacon to be secretary of state and John Callan O'Laughlin to be assistant secretary of state.

## FISH SCHOONER SILSBEE ASHORE

The Elizabeth Silsbee, the finest schooner of the Boston fishing fleet, is ashore at Shelburne, N. S. Capt. John Laurie and his crew of 27 escaped in the dories. She has been out about a week on a trawling trip from this port. Three days ago she was seen by the Raymah stranded on the lee side of Point Blanche.

Henry Atwood, representing the Atlantic Maritime Company, owners of the vessel, has left for the scene of the wreck to determine what is to be done to save her.

The Silsbee cost \$27,000. She has a 300-horse power gasoline engine, which with the sails carried on her two masts, have driven her 45 miles in three hours. She is 106 feet long, 24 foot beam and 11 feet draught. She was built at Essex, Mass., in 1905.

## POSTOFFICE BILL IS OBJECTED TO

WASHINGTON—The postoffice appropriation bill was vigorously opposed in the House Tuesday. The amount carried is \$234,534,370, being \$655,810 more than the original estimate of the department.

Mr. Lloyd, Missouri, said that in 10 years the increase for postoffice employees had been 176 per cent, while in that time the increase in business had been but 50 per cent. He did not, he said, charge anybody with wrongdoing, but declared "there is something radically wrong somewhere."

## HOUSE TAKES UP POSTAL BUDGET

WASHINGTON—Consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill has begun in the House of Representatives. The amount carried is \$234,534,370, being \$655,810 more than the original estimate of the department.

Mr. Overstreet, Ind., in charge of the measure, explained its provisions. Mr. Moon of Tennessee said that much had been omitted because of the condition of the treasury. An interesting feature was a 20-minute speech by Mr. Sperry of Connecticut, urging adequate pay for "the boys of the postal service."

Mr. Lloyd of Missouri vigorously attacked the increase in postal expenditures. In 10 years, he said, the increase for postoffice employees had been 176 per cent, while in that time the increase in business had been but 50 per cent.

## COMPROMISE PLAN FOR BROWNSVILLE

WASHINGTON—An agreement on the Brownsville case is in sight where by a vote will be had in the Senate on a compromise proposition, permitting the reenlistment of the discharged colored soldiers of the 25th infantry, under certain conditions, after a full investigation by a board of retired army officers.

If the negotiations in progress are satisfactorily concluded, it is expected the question will be taken out of the range of debate within the next few days.

## FEWER LOBBYISTS ON STATE RECORD

The secretary of the commonwealth, William M. Olin, in his annual report made public today, says that under what is known as the "lobby act" 372 entries were made upon the docket of legislative counsel and agents—a decrease of 52, as compared with 1907. The 14 cases of delinquency were reported to the attorney-general, as required by law.

## EIGHTY-CENT GAS ERROR IS FOUND

ALBANY, N. Y.—New York City's 80-cent gas law might have been repealed Tuesday, the rate returning to \$1.25 and complications innumerable resulting if Governor Hughes and his legal adviser, Dean Alden, had not been on the alert. As it was, mistakes in the consolidated statutes were called to the attention of Chairman Davis of the Senate judiciary committee, and passage of these measures by the Senate, at that time in progress, was held up until after the committee's meeting today.

## TAUNTON FACTORY BUSY

TAUNTON—The White-Warner Company, stove manufacturers here, announce that a full time working schedule will be renewed at its foundry Feb. 2.

## COURT CONVICTS MAN OF PERJURY

Frederick W. Storer, formerly a lawyer in England, and for 12 years a claim adjuster in this city, was convicted of perjury this morning in the superior criminal court before Judge White.

The alleged perjury was committed in the fourth jury session during the trial of Storer vs. the Boston Elevated Railway. He sued to recover damages for personal injuries received on two occasions, and at the end of the trial the court ordered him placed under arrest on a charge of perjury. He was unable to furnish bail and was in jail until he was brought up for trial Tuesday.

## Weather Forecast

United States weather forecaster's observations in Boston at 8 a. m.: Temperature 20 degrees. Sky cloudy; wind west, eight miles an hour. High tide at 3:27 a. m. and 3:32 p. m.

Following is the forecast:  
For New England: Warmer tonight, Thursday fair. Light southerly to westerly winds, increasing.  
For Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, probably fair tonight and warmer. Thursday fair. Light southerly to westerly winds, increasing. Minimum temperature 30 to 34 degrees.



## HOUSE SAYS KEEP WILLET'S SPEECH FROM THE RECORD

The Special Committee Votes Unanimously to Expunge Attack on President From Official Document.

### SETS FORTH REASON

WASHINGTON—The House this afternoon adopted unanimously and without debate the resolution submitted by the special committee of which Representative James R. Mann was chairman expunging the recent speech of Representative William Willett, Jr., against President Roosevelt from the congressional record.

The report, as presented by Mr. Mann, set forth that the committee had been appointed in accordance with the resolution of Representative James A. Hughes (Rep., W. Va.), which declared that the Willett speech contained "language improper and in violation of the rules of debate."

"Freedom of speech in the House," said the report, "should never be denied or abridged, but freedom of speech in debate does not mean license to indulge in personal abuse or ridicule. The right of members of Congress to criticize the official acts of the President and other officials is beyond question but this right is subject to proper rules requiring decorum and due courtesy governing the relations of the two houses of Congress should, also, to a certain extent, govern the relations of the House and the President."

"Since members may not be questioned elsewhere for speeches in the House, and the President ought not, therefore, to criticize or comment officially on such speeches in the House, it becomes especially the duty of the House to protect the President from that personal abuse, innuendo or ridicule, tending to excite disorder in the House itself, and to create personal antagonism on the part of the President toward the House."

"Your committee finds it impossible to separate those portions of the gentleman's remarks which are open to objection, from those which may be parliamentary, and that the only way to eliminate from the record the remarks which were improper and out of order, is to strike the entire speech from the records."

Appended to the report was a letter from Representative Willett to the committee in which he said:

"It is my serious and earnest contention that I was entirely within my rights to make the speech, and that I but followed the established custom and practice of the House."

"To strike my speech from the record in this distance will establish a precedent extremely dangerous, because it will mean that the House has at last surrendered to the proposition that no member can discuss any subject the discussion of which happens to displease the majority."

## CUBAN PROGRESS TOLD BY SOLDIER

Sergeant James Meyer of Troop L, 15th U. S. cavalry, who is visiting his parents in Roxbury after a tour of duty in Cuba says: "The Cubans are making steady progress, but look to the Americans to help them advance. It is in the interior that trouble occurs. Although the American troops are withdrawing, it is the opinion of many that some of them will always be needed on the island to keep peace and tranquility."

"The impression among some Americans that Spaniards are responsible for a great deal of the Cuban disturbance is wrong. The Spaniards in Cuba do all they can to help the Cubans and keep peace on the islands."

**BRINGS MARINES FROM CUBA.**  
NEW YORK—The United States steamer Prairie, Commander Ackerman, arrived today from Havana with 419 marines, some of whom will land at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and others will be sent to Boston. The marines were members of the army of occupation.

## OLD DAMAGE SUIT IS DISCONTINUED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Attorney-General O'Malley has been served with a discontinuance of a somewhat unusual cause of action started in 1887 in the supreme court, New York city, in which the republic of Honduras appeared as plaintiff and Marco Aurelio Soto as defendant.

More than 20 years ago Soto was President of Honduras, exercising dictatorial power. About 1885 a revolution developed and the President departed to the United States.

The officials of the new government followed him to New York and instituted the action to recover damages claimed to have been suffered as the result of his administration.

**ODELLS IN FIELD AGAIN.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Capt. J. M. Odell has let a contract for a new spinning mill, which will go into operation at an early date, and this, it is believed, may be the nucleus of a new group of Odell mills. Offers of substantial financial assistance are reported to have been made to the Odells.

**ADDING TWENTY LOOMS.**  
LOWELL, Mass.—The Lyon Carpet Company is to install 20 new looms, a new building to accommodate them being started as soon as spring opens.

## COURTS TO THRESH OUT THE FACTS OF REPUBLIC'S WRECK

(Continued From Page One.)

or, this failing, that her passengers' baggage could almost all have been saved. The whaleback oil-barge-tower City of Everett, reaching Philadelphia, under command of Capt. Thomas Fenlon, reported that she answered the call for help from the Republic and that her aid was refused. The Everett has an equipment of the most capacious marine pumps afloat.

Captain Fenlon declared that with the facilities at hand he could have floated the Republic to where she could have been saved by wreckers.

### Bill in Congress Compels Wireless on All Liners

WASHINGTON—As an outcome of the triumph of the wireless telegraph in rescuing the passengers and crew of the Republic, Congress may require every ocean-going vessel that leaves an American port to cross either the Atlantic or the Pacific to be equipped with a wireless apparatus.

Representative James F. Burke of Pennsylvania Wednesday introduced a bill to require every ocean passenger steamer, certified to carry 50 passengers before being granted a clearance for a foreign port 500 miles or more distant, to be equipped with an efficient radio-telegraphic installation with an operator on board.

This action followed the receipt of a telegram by Mr. Burke from Reuben Miller, a retired millionaire banker of Pittsburgh, who was on the Republic.

"I was on the Republic," wired Mr. Miller, "and had it not been for the wireless and the relief it brought to us, I feel sure all on board would have been lost. Can you not start an international movement to compel all vessels carrying passengers to equip themselves with wireless telegraphy?"

The bill was referred to the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, and Mr. Burke hopes to obtain a hearing and to have the bill favorably reported to the House in time to permit its being enacted before the adjournment of the present Congress.

**Wireless Operator Calls It the "Greatest Test Yet"**  
A. H. Ginman, who was the operator at the wireless station at Siasconet, Nantucket, and received the first signals from "Jack" Binns of the Republic, telling of the collision, has sailed for England on a vacation trip, aboard the Saxonia.

Discussing the affair he said: "This is the greatest test that wireless has yet had. We knew that it could do all these things, but the public had to be convinced and I think it is. Without the wireless, those vessels would all have passed the Republic in the fog and she and the Florida and their passengers might have gone to the bottom without assistance of any kind."

"The Baltic caught the message we were sending to the Lorraine and she sent word she was coming. Then we began to hear from all sides of rescuing craft."

"Then began a busy time. Messages were coming from all sides faster than we could take them. There were hundreds of private messages to passengers on the Republic. There were official messages of all sorts. There were calls from vessels in various zones asking particulars, and always we had to relay the questions and answers of the Republic and her rescuers. None of my operators got any sleep until Monday."

### Florida's Captain Says Republic Was Going Fast

NEW YORK—A statement by Captain Ruspini of the Italian line steamer Florida, which sank the White Star line steamer Republic in a collision during a fog off Nantucket Saturday, has been given out by the agents.

It is the direct charge that the Republic was running at a high rate of speed through the fog. It also refuted reports that the quarter-master of the Florida was to blame and that the captain struck the man.

### Connolly Here, Again Denies Cowardice Charge

James B. Connolly, the Boston author, who was accused of cowardice by the petty officers of the Republic, arrived in Boston Tuesday night. He reiterated his denial of the accusations.

"I was an object of revenge," he said, "because I expressed my opinions about the poor seamanship displayed and the failure of the officers of the Baltic to give proper assistance to the passengers on the Republic."

### Passengers of Republic to Sail on the Romanic

Frederick O. Houghton, passenger agent of the White Star line, said at the company's Boston office today that the passengers of the Republic were being offered every facility at the command of the company and all its affiliated lines to reach their destinations. A number of the passengers will leave Boston Saturday morning on the Romanic and others will depart from New York, proceeding to various European points from the British ports served by the company's liners.

## BOSTON'S FINANCE COMMISSION NOT TO ACCEPT SALARY

To Settle All Further Discussion, Today Makes Public Vote to That Effect Taken Last December.

### SERVE CITY WELL

The Boston finance commission today still all proposals for granting its members compensation for services rendered during the past two years.

According to a public statement the members of the commission on Dec. 8, 1908, voted unanimously to refuse any pay for their services, if any were offered.

The statement says: "The proposal having again been made in the press that the members of the finance commission should be paid for their services, the commission desires to state that on Dec. 2, 1908, it was voted unanimously that the commission will decline compensation for their services, if offered, and the chairman was then authorized to make the vote public whenever in his discretion the time seemed opportune."

"The Governor-elect was informed of this vote at the time. So far as the commission is concerned the matter is thus finally settled. It is hoped that no friend of the commission will endeavor to reopen it."

The finance commission ends its tenure of office on Saturday when the detailed report of its work since January, 1908, will be submitted to the Legislature. This report will embody the draft of the proposed new charter for the city of Boston. The commission had intended to present the draft with a bill providing for its last Saturday, the final day for the filing of new business, but several reasons prevented it. It will be done later.

It is expected by many that John F. Kennedy, representing the labor wing of the commission, will file a minority report which, however it is said will not materially conflict with that of the majority of the commission.

## BOARD BLOCKS MAYOR'S MOTION

Several important nominations of Mayor ardliff were held up by the Cambridge board of aldermen at the regular meeting Tuesday evening, as follows:

William Balmer and John Lynch, cemetery commissioners; Thomas F. Tracy, superintendent of buildings; J. Porter Russell, member of the board of health; Dr. E. H. Sparrow, inspector of milk, and Thomas J. McGowan as constable.

The appointment as library trustees were William Taggard Piper and Edward P. Collier, reappointments; Prof. T. N. Carver, to succeed John Buckley, who declined a reappointment, and Thomas F. Dolan and Edward B. Mailey, in place of Mr. Eugene A. McCarthy and Albert M. Barnes, resigned. These appointments were tabled under the rules until next meeting.

## FRIENDS OF LODGE DEFEND SHIP DEAL

WASHINGTON—The charges made by Congressman Rainey, in so far as they related to Senator Lodge, are denied by the latter's friends, who say that the legislation regarding the purchase of the Tremont and Shawmut, belonging to the Boston Steamship Company, was perfectly above board when it was effected.

Both senators did all they could to further the sale of the ships, it is stated, which were built by Boston people in 1904 at a cost of \$1,800,000, and the war department was authorized by Congress to buy them at a price not in excess of \$1,550,000. It bought the vessels for \$1,157,000. By saving thus \$400,000 the government got the ships at a bargain. The understanding was that the ships would eventually become the property of the navy department, which is in need of such vessels for colliers or transports.

## RICE AGAIN SEEKS ORINOCO'S SOURCE

NEW YORK—Dr. Hamilton Rice of Boston, explorer of the Orinoco river, who disappeared from civilization for a long time on his search for the source of that river, has returned to the United States, being a passenger on the Kaiser August Victoria from London, where he has been writing a book telling of his expedition. The book will be published by the Royal Geographical Society of London, of which the explorer is a member, but meanwhile Dr. Rice, if his plans work out, will probably be again in the wilds of northern Brazil. He is bent on again penetrating the Orinoco country, going as before with no companions but Indian guides and "cargadores" or burden bearers.

## MAINE MAN WINS PRIZE AT BOWDOIN

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Jasper J. Stahl of Waldoboro won the annual contest for a prize of \$40 offered by the class of 1868 for the best written and spoken essay by a Bowdoin college senior. There were five other seniors competing. The subject of Stahl's prize-winning paper was "The Effect of Italy Upon the German Temperament."

## SCENT A CHINESE SMUGGLING PLOT

Secret Service Men Are Investigating the Alleged Transportation of Celestials From Jamaica to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA—Secret service men from Washington are working here in conjunction with the department of immigration on the alleged wholesale smuggling of Chinese into this country from the West Indies, where it is said 2000 are waiting to be brought here.

The investigation is expected to implicate captains and crews of many steamers plying between this port and the West Indies. At times, it is charged, vessels have stopped in the Delaware bay under pretense of not proceeding on account of weather, so that the Chinamen could be smuggled ashore. The headquarters is said to be in Jamaica.

The method of operation by this syndicate is to send special agents to China, there to make the acquaintance of Chinese who want to come to this country. These agents, by special arrangements with steamship lines, ship the Celestials from their native land to Jamaica. There they are kept under watch until their time comes for shipment to this city.

## GRAVES' ELECTION TO BE CONTESTED

Councilman Frank A. Goodwin and Dr. B. F. Campbell of the Republican city committee declared that they intended to contest in the county the election of Edward G. Graves as chairman of the committee.

Today President Graves said that such action would avail them nothing. "The city committee," President Graves said, "is a law unto itself, and the courts have no jurisdiction in the affair. If the members of the committee see fit to elect me president there is no law that I know of to stop them, and I certainly was elected to that position."

Mr. Graves, formerly a member of the Republican city committee from Ward 1, East Boston, who served as president of that committee last year, but who was defeated in his own ward for reelection as a member of the committee for this year, was elected to the presidency again Tuesday evening by the committee.

The committee of Boston stands in the unusual situation of having elected as its head one who was technically an outsider.

The election of Mr. Graves was opposed by Councilman Goodwin and Dr. Campbell of Ward 1, but with the assistance of Charles H. Innes of Ward 10, Secretary Herman Hormel, Charles A. Heintz of Ward 18, Courtney Gould of Ward 11 and A. S. Parker Weeks of Ward 23, a motion offered by Mr. Innes to make the temporary organization permanent was carried.

The other officers elected were David T. Montague of Ward 10, Charles A. Heintz of Ward 18, J. B. Henderson of Ward 20 and William H. Squire of Ward 25, vice-presidents; Grafton D. Cushing of Ward 11, treasurer.

The organization is regarded as opposed to Mayor Hibbard.

## EDUCATION AIDS NEWSPAPER MAN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Charles Hopkins Clark, editor of the Hartford Courant, in an article in the Yale News today, tells why he considers a college education an asset to an embryonic journalist.

"All that goes to make a newspaper is built up about the news itself, which is the life and very essence of the business."

"There seems to be three primary requirements for successful newspaper work. First, the faculty of observation; second, the art of writing; third, general knowledge, primarily knowledge of history (which is the news of earlier periods) to suggest the value and relation of events."

"It stands to reason, therefore, that a college course offers peculiar advantage to the young man who would take up newspaper work, and that the college graduate enters upon a sharp competition with a better outfit than can be had by 'growing up in the business' by as much as his education is broader."

## CHELSEA BOND ISSUE AWARDED

Bids on \$500,000 worth of bonds of the city of Chelsea, which issue has been authorized by the Legislature, were opened Tuesday by the Chelsea board of control. The award was made to N. W. Harris & Company, the highest of the eight bidders, who offered \$1041 for each \$1000 bond.

The \$20,885 premium invested in the sinking fund will amount to \$131,303 at the end of 50 years and will leave but \$248,007 to provide for in the shape of annual payments into the sinking fund. The total payments on account of interest and sinking fund will be \$197,770, this being \$7370 less than the bond of control estimated.

The board of control says that this means a reduction in the tax rate of 24 cents of \$1000.

## BELMONT YARN MILL STARTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Majestic Manufacturing Company of Belmont has completed its factory and some of the machinery has been put in operation. The plant is expected to start Feb. 1 at full capacity, which is 10,944 spindles. The improvements involve an expense of \$186,000.

## TELLS WHY NEWTON SCHOOLS WERE NOT GIVEN MORE CASH

Mayor Hutchinson Speaks at Federation of Women's Clubs in New Church on "Municipal Finances."

### HIGHER PAY URGED

In explanation of the refusal of the Newton aldermen to make an additional appropriation of \$5000 for the schools of that city, addresses were made by Mayor Hutchinson on "Municipal Finances," and Dr. F. E. Spaulding, superintendent of schools, on "School Finances," at a meeting of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs in the vestry of the New Church, Highland avenue, Newtonville, Tuesday afternoon.

The meeting was an outcome of the recent agitation by a number of prominent citizens, led by Mrs. George F. Lowell, asking, without success, an additional appropriation for the schools.

The mayor took up the question of the tax levy, saying: "Taxes in Newton are not equitable, and in many instances those having the most are taxed the least. Newton is affected by any tax legislation, or any expenditure authorized by state legislation, owing to the large amount of wealth held by the citizens of Newton."

He said that the present personal tax law was most unjust in its application to Newton, and cited the following supposititious case as an instance: "If there should be a person in Newton owning \$10,000 of shares in a plant at Lawrence, under the present law half of the tax collected on those shares would revert to Lawrence." He said that last year \$70,000 was diverted from Newton to other places in this manner.

For expenses this year, he said that Newton will require \$1,250,000, which must be raised by taxes on property having a valuation of \$68,000,000.

Of the amount raised last year \$112,000 went to the state, \$60,000 to the county, to metropolitan assessment \$130,000 and to interest on sinking fund and serial bond \$186,000, to schools \$289,242, which left a balance of 29 per cent of the whole for the running expenses of the city. For the care and maintenance of 150 miles of streets last year \$60,000 was spent; the appropriation for that purpose has been practically the same for the last 10 years. He said that the fast driving of automobiles was responsible for a great part of the road damage.

In regard to playgrounds, the Mayor said he was very much interested in improvements along that line.

He thought that if the term of the mayor were made longer the city would get better service, and believes that if each ward was represented by one alderman instead of three as at present better work could be accomplished.

Dr. Spaulding, speaking on the subject of "School Finances," said that of the total amount of \$289,242 received from the city last year for schools, \$240,216 had been paid in salaries, \$25,000 for supplies and incidentals, \$7,000 for fuel and water and the remainder for evening and vacation schools and the conveyance of pupils to school. He opposed giving teachers a uniform salary.

When he took charge of the Newton schools five years ago the uniform standard was in vogue in the graded schools. Four years ago the present method was adopted. There is no maximum salary. He finds that the present plan stimulates the development of efficiency. The minimum salary at Newton is \$750. He would like to see the minimum salary raised to \$900 per year. He is in favor of having the best service in the schools that can be obtained.

In regard to dispensing with the supervisors, he said that any such action would be a mistake, that the supervisors add 25 per cent to 100 per cent to the efficiency of the teachers under their supervision.

## AMERICAN FLEET BOUND WESTWARD

NICE—The U. S. Atlantic fleet of 16 battleships will be plying the Mediterranean westward on Thursday, headed for Tetuan Bay on the north coast of Morocco, where it will reassemble on Jan. 31 to deal and provision for the homeward journey.

The division under Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, composed of the Missouri, Ohio, Louisiana and Virginia, have already left Smyrna. The Georgia and Nebraska, part of the second division, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright in command, has sailed from Marseilles for Tangier under instructions to salute the flag of the new Sultan of Morocco.

Henry White, the American ambassador, gave an elaborate luncheon at the Casino Tuesday in honor of the officers of the first division of the American battleship fleet.

Toasts were given President Fallieres and President Roosevelt.

MARSEILLES—The warships Georgia and Nebraska have sailed for Gibraltar.

## CUBAN BONDS AUTHORIZED

HAVANA—Governor Magoon has authorized the issue of Cuban bonds to the extent of \$16,500,000 for a water system for Cienfuegos and for paving the streets of Havana and building a sewer system for that city. The life of the bonds is to be 40 years, and the rate of interest is to be discretionary with President Gomez up to 8 per cent.

## HALF A BILLION FOR WATERWAYS

Representatives Moore, Ransdell, Shirley and Bartholdt Introduce a Joint Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON—Representatives Ransdell of Louisiana, Moore of Pennsylvania, Shirley of Kentucky and Bartholdt of Missouri jointly introduced a bill for the creation of a waterways commission and another for the issue of \$500,000,000 for the improvement of waterways, on Tuesday.

The former bill provides that the commission shall consist of four senators, four representatives, two members of the engineer corps of the army, two civil engineers, two citizens of experience in transportation, and one other citizen. The term is fixed at three years, and the salary of those not in the employ of the government at \$4000 a year. This commission is to investigate problems of water transportation and make recommendations to Congress.

The bond bill limits the amount to be issued in any one fiscal year to \$50,000,000. The bonds are made redeemable 10 years from the date of issue and are to bear 2 per cent interest.

## BROCKTON WOMEN HEAR OF MISSIONS

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Norfolk and Pilgrim branch of the Woman's Board of Missions met at the South Congregational Church Tuesday, in two sessions Mrs. A. A. Lincoln presided. There were addresses by Mrs. W. H. Cary of Brockton, Miss Mary L. Loud of Weymouth, Mrs. Thomas Simms of Braintree, Mrs. Adelbert Keith of Campello, Miss Bessie Sherman and Mrs. Robert Bryant of Hanson, Mrs. John E. Bradley and Mrs. Charles H. Belcher of Randolph, Miss Jean P. Gordon of the Mahratti mission at Wai, India. Letters were read from Mrs. Alice Brown of Tungcho, China, and Miss Ward of Japan, missionaries. The Rev. F. P. Chapin conducted devotional exercises and a thank-offering was conducted by Mrs. C. Hill Crathern of Braintree.

## TOASTS AT DINNER OF NEW YORK BAR

ALBANY—Announcement of the list of speakers at the annual dinner of the New York State Bar Association, to be held at Buffalo on Friday evening, is made by Secretary Frederick W. Williams. The following will respond to toasts: Judge Frank H. Hisecock of Syracuse, "The Court of Appeals"; George T. Blackstock of Toronto, "The Ontario Bar"; John G. Milburn of New York, "The Ex-Presidents"; James H. Hoyt of Cleveland, "Lawyers and Their Critics"; William H. McElroy of New York, "The Press," and William H. Hotchkiss of Buffalo, "The Buffalo Bar."

## MASONIC LODGE GETS RELIC APRON

WHITMAN, Mass.—A ritan Lodge, A. F. and A. M., has been presented with a past master's apron formerly worn by Jared Whitman, one of the pioneer Masons of the old town of Abington, of which Whitman was once a part. The donor is Dr. E. Alden Dyer, past district deputy grand master of the 24th Masonic district.

Mr. Whitman wore the apron 100 years ago. The town, when separating itself from the parent town of Abington some 25 years ago, took its name in honor of him.

## ROCKLAND CHURCHMEN FORM CLUB

ROCKLAND, Mass.—A men's club has been organized by attendants of the Congregational Church and the following officers elected: President, Amos A. Phelps; vice-president, Fred O. Baker; secretary, Arthur Dill; treasurer, Waldo Cushing; executive committee, Amos A. Phelps, Frank A. Sheldon, John A. Radcliffe, Harry S. Torrey and Fred O. Baker.

## ROOT'S LAST OFFICIAL ACT.

WASHINGTON—Elihu Root, the retiring premier of the Roosevelt administration, today performed his last official act in his capacity of secretary of state by appearing before the Senate foreign relations committee to explain the provisions of the fisheries treaty which he has just negotiated with Great Britain.

## QUARTER MILLION IN CHARITY.

CLEVELAND—By the will of Mrs. Samuel Mather an estate valued at more than \$2,300,000 is distributed, \$250,000 of it to educational and charitable institutions. Mrs. Mather was a sister of Mrs. John Hay. Nearly \$3,000,000 is divided equally among the husband and four children.

## Sensational Reductions

—IN—  
Leather Goods, English Silver Novelties and Travelling Bags

## London Harness Company

176 Devonshire St. 27, 1eral St (Hanson & Co. Consolidated)  
Take Elevator Over Emerson's 29 TEMPLE PLACE

## LEADERS OF STATE DEMOCRACY WIN IN POLITICAL CASE

The Superior Court Refuses to Unseat Thomas J. Collins and Members-at-Large of the General Committee.

### BILL IS DISMISSED

Judge Wait of the superior court today dismissed the bill brought by Henry Frothingham, member of the Democratic state committee from the fifth Suffolk senatorial district, against Thomas J. Collins and members at large of the committee, seeking to prevent the defendants from serving on the ground that they were unlawfully elected at the state convention, not having been chosen from a senatorial district or by a plurality vote in a primary or caucus.

The court holds that the state convention has authority to elect members at large. The court says the party must elect a state committee annually in which there shall be at least one member from each senatorial district chosen in the method provided by statute and in which there may also be members chosen by the party in the state convention, the call for which announces the number to be chosen.

In the memorandum accompanying the decision, Judge Wait says: "It is admitted that for many years the Democratic party has elected members at large of its state committee at its state convention, the number being determined by the state committee and announced in the call for the state convention. This practice antedated the statutes of 1895, chap. 489, the first act which required a party to elect a state committee, and has been maintained steadily since."

"The practice is consistent with the language of the statutes. The Legislature undoubtedly intended has acted with full knowledge of the practice. Had the committee been regarded as illegal, it is inconceivable that the question would not have been raised and decided in some of the many cases of contested nominations since 1895."

## BUILDING FIFTY WRIGHT AIRSHIPS

NEW YORK—Hart O. Berg, a member of the French company which has acquired the right in France to manufacture airships from the Wright brothers' patents, has arrived here and declares that many orders have been received and 50 of the machines are now in process of construction. Five of the aeroplanes have been shipped to Pau, and the first flight with them there is to be made this week. The municipality of Pau has provided a building for the Wrights, containing living apartments with six bedrooms and a kitchen, beside housing quarters for two of the machines.

## PUT LIMIT ON HATPINS.

SALEM, Ore.—A bill prohibiting the wearing of hatpins more than 10 inches long has been passed by the Oregon House of Representatives.

## Felix Kornfeld

Import and manufacturer.

Whole-sale stock at retail.

Sale of Black, White and Colored

Ostrich Feathers

Formerly	Now
15 inch	3.00
17 inch	4.50
18 inch	4.50
19 inch	6.50
20 inch	6.50
21 inch	15



# Leading Events in Athletic World—Yale Eleven Practices

## NO CHANGE SHOULD BE MADE IN AUTO RACING CONTROL

Many Interested Parties Believe the Proposed Manufacturers' Association Is Not Needed.

## OLD SYSTEM IS GOOD

NEW YORK—Opposition continues to arise over the proposed association to take control of automobile racing in this country. H. S. Hout, a member of the contest committee of the Automobile Club of America, is the latest one in the automobile trade who does not favor the proposed formation of the organization which is now planned by manufacturers. Mr. Hout has had cars entered in most of the big races.

Mr. Hout believes that manufacturers, importers and dealers who enter races and are regular competitors in such events should have a voice in the formation of the rules and conditions adopted for the running of the races. He also feels that the governing of races ought to be left to a body of representatives of clubs from different parts of the country, as he believes such a plan will prove most satisfactory in the long run.

He thinks makers and agents should be entitled to make suggestions when rules are being formulated, as they are best acquainted with the mechanical end of racing, and are therefore, well fitted to draft rules and conditions to govern the technical side of racing, hill climbing and endurance events.

He thinks it would be better if the actual government of races were left to men who have no direct or indirect interest in any car. He says he does not expect to do any racing this year, but if he did he would feel the same way on the subject of racing.

E. R. Hollander has been misquoted to the effect that the Automobile Club of America did not govern international racing in this country, but acted only as the emissary and ambassador of the International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs. He meant that the club did not promote such races. This club is interested in the promotion of only one race, the Grand Prize. Its position, however, as the absolute governing body in international racing in this country is now absolutely established. It cost the club \$25,000 to maintain its control of international racing.

## FAVORS EASTERN FOREST RESERVE

Weeks' Bill Intended to Conserve Timber in White and Appalachian Ranges to Be Reported.

WASHINGTON—Advocates of the forest reserves in the White mountains of New England and the Appalachian mountains of the southern states consider that they won a significant victory when the House committee on agriculture, 9 to 8, agreed Tuesday to make a favorable report to the House on the Weeks bill, having the creation of these reserves in view.

The bill authorizes the secretary of agriculture for the protection of watersheds of navigable streams to administer and protect for a term of years private forest lands upon any watershed "whereon lands may be permanently reserved, held or administered as national forest lands."

It is provided that no timber shall be cut or removed from these lands except under regulations approved by the secretary.

## GUARD IS ORDERED TO MEET CHENEYS

NEW YORK—Orders were given today by the state department for a guard of marines to meet the Fabre liner Venezia when she docks at Brooklyn Thursday to act as escort to the bodies of United States Consul Cheney and his wife, which the ship will bring.

The battalion will accompany the cortege to the Grand Central station, from where the bodies will be sent to New Haven, Conn., the home of the Cheneys.

MESSINA—Edmund Billings, the representative of the Massachusetts relief committee, has placed \$4000 at the disposal of the Duchess of Aosta.

LONDON—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, there was an earthquake in Chinese Turkestan on Jan. 23. The shocks at Baku were shown by the seismograph to have been more severe than those at Messina.

## ISTHMIANS DISCUSS TREATIES

PANAMA—The National Assembly is now discussing the treaties pending between the United States, Panama and Colombia, and the opinion is expressed that the treaties will be ratified by large majorities, coincident with the arrival of President-Elect Taft. President Reyes has called a special session of the Congress of Colombia for February to consider the treaties.

## PRACTISE FOR YALE ELEVEN

The First Mid-Winter Training Ever Held in Football at Yale University Began Tuesday.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — For the first time in the history of Yale football candidates for next fall's eleven were asked to report for winter practice this week. As a result of the call issued Monday candidates for quarter-back and center rush began a rudimentary drill on the gymnasium floor Tuesday afternoon which will last a month. This is not a part of the regulation spring practice, which will be held as usual, beginning in April, and will include the usual punting and drop-kicking drill.

This practice is being held because Yale finished the football season of 1908 with her quarter-backs displaying the most inferior technical form ever shown by Yale in championship contests. Injuries compelled a continuous shifting in the quarter-back places last fall, and Corey and Johnson, the players picked for the final matches, were inexperienced. Captain Coy had six quarter-backs and five centers working Tuesday. They will be drilled in receiving and passing the ball daily. Coy and W. M. Wheaton, the backfield coach, will direct the drill, and George Adee, who is regarded as the creator of the present style of Yale quarter-back play, and Head Coach Howard Jones, will be here for part of the practice.

Corey and Johnson are started as the leading candidates for the quarter-back position, with Merritt and Howe, the freshman players, as prominent candidates. All four have excellent possibilities. Hopkins, one of the most promising substitutes, left college because of faculty complications. Cooney, Hyde and Loree, the freshman center rushes for three consecutive years, are at center at present. Cooney has played guard most of the time for two seasons, but may go back to the center of the line next fall.

The players who have begun work will keep in strict training till work closes, although no training table will be formed.

## LACROSSE TEAM HAS SEVEN GAMES

The Harvard Athletic Association has approved the following schedule for the lacrosse team: April 17, Johns Hopkins at Baltimore; 21, Lehigh at South Bethlehem; 22, Annapolis at Annapolis; 24, Stevens Institute at Hoboken; May 1, Columbia at Cambridge; 8, Hobart at Geneva; 10, Cornell at Ithaca.

## COACH METZGAR RESIGNS.

PHILADELPHIA—Sol Metzgar, head coach of the Pennsylvania football team last fall, has resigned the position. Hunter Scarlett, Phil Hollenback and Smith are being considered as a successor.

## AMERICAN PATENT IS REVOKED BY THE BRITISH COMPTROLLER

Comptroller Doubts Patentee's Claim That Certain Parts of Sewing Machine Can Be Made Only in America.

LONDON—Sir C. N. Dalton, the comptroller-general of patents, has given his decision in a case that raises the important question of what constitutes "satisfactory reasons" why a patented article is not manufactured to "an adequate extent" in the United Kingdom. It was an application for the revocation of letters patent dealing with a lockstitch sewing machine, which, owing to a number of improvements and special constructions, can operate up to 4000 stitches a minute. The machine as imported to this country has been wholly manufactured in the United States, but before being sold here a few parts are taken out and others which are manufactured here are substituted, in accordance with the wishes of British purchasers.

The machine is not patented in Germany, and the applicants for the revocation of the patent are alleged in the declaration of the managing director of the company who own the patent to be or to be about to become agents for certain large manufacturing firms in Germany and elsewhere on the continent, for whom they desire to sell sewing machines which are made by such firms in accordance with the patent.

The comptroller-general had to decide two points—whether the patented article is manufactured to an adequate extent in the United Kingdom, and, if not, whether the patentees can give satisfactory reasons for not doing so. Sir C. N. Dalton answered both questions in the negative, and accordingly ordered that, subject to an appeal to the court, the patent be revoked forthwith.

In regard to the first point Sir C. N. Dalton said: "It seems to be impossible to contend that the public demand in this country for the patented article is substantially met by the manufacture here of a comparatively small number of substituted parts, which are mere modifications, made to suit the taste and convenience of certain purchasers, for which there would be no demand except for the purpose of using them as parts of the entire machine."

He dealt with the second question as follows: "The company do not themselves manufacture the machine imported from the United States, but employ for the purpose a firm there, in whom they have every confidence, who have

## FOUR MATCHES FOR SWIMMERS

AMHERST—The schedule of the Amherst swimming team has been announced: Feb. 17, dual meet with Brown University at Providence, R. I.; 27, dual meet with Williams at Williamstown; Mar. 6, Williams, Brown and Amherst in triangular meet at Amherst; 13, Interclass meet.

The following events will be held in the above-mentioned meets: 25, 50, 100, 220 and 440-yard swims; plunge for distance, diving and relay race. In the intercollegiate meets the relay teams will be composed of four men, while in the interclass teams there will be ten men on a side. In the dual meet with Brown at Providence, Amherst will play Brown at water-polo, while in the triangular meet at Amherst, Williams will play water-polo with Brown.

Swimming practice is being held Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. For the relay team Butts, Treadwell, Huszagh and Wesner are among the ones doing good work. Wesner and Huszagh are prominent in the 50 and 150-yard swims; Ladd and Wiltzie in the 220; and VanAuken and Albee in the 440. In the plunge for distance, Mitchell, '10 is steadily improving. Emrie, '10, McKay, '09 and Wight, '10 excel in diving. Prof. R. F. Nelligan is coaching the swimmers and D. E. Emrie is assistant manager.

## WANT HAUGHTON TO COACH AGAIN

Now that the football schedule for the Harvard varsity team of 1909 has been practically completed, the only matter of importance that has not yet been officially decided upon is the appointment of a head coach for the team.

The position was held by P. D. Haughton last year. It was his first year at head coaching in Cambridge and he proved to be one of the best coaches the Cambridge squad has ever had. We have been told on the best of authority that the position has been offered him for this year, but when interviewed Mr. Haughton refused either to deny or confirm the report.

It is generally believed that if he can so arrange his business affairs as to give him the necessary time in which to coach the team, he will again be in control. The students and players are with him to a man and they feel that if the success of 1908 is to be repeated in 1909 it will be necessary for Mr. Haughton to again be at the head of the coaching staff.

## PRINCETON WILL PLAY NAVY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Announcement has been made here that Princeton has agreed to play football with the midshipmen next season and the game will take place at Annapolis, probably on Oct. 16. The local athletic authorities desired a later date, but this was found the only available one for Princeton.

## EXPECTS TEAM TO DO BETTER

Manager Bowerman of the Boston Nationals Sends His Contract to President Dovey.

The Boston Nationals have received the signed contract of Manager Frank Bowerman. The manager had agreed on terms some time ago with President Dovey, but seemed in no hurry to return his contract. This is the third contract returned to President Dovey, and he predicts that he will have most of his men signed before the Chicago meeting the middle of next month.

Much dependence will be placed by the club on the presence of Bowerman behind the bat next season. Last summer he had a bad hand, which kept him out of the game a good deal.

The new manager believes that Boston has at last five first-class men on the payroll, with several promising youngsters, who must be developed. Boston finished sixth last season with a percentage of .408, and the new manager will have to keep busy to beat that record for winning games, as most of the teams that beat Boston out last season will be stronger than ever.

## HOCKEY CLUB GETS SURPRISE

NEW YORK—The Wanderers hockey team sprung a surprise on the Hockey Club at St. Nicholas Rink, Tuesday night when it defeated it by a score of 4 to 2. The Wanderers had a new man at point in McCullum, who played a strong game. He understands hockey and knows how to play his position well. Woods at goal played a wonderful game and stopped many difficult shots.

The lineup follows:  
WANDERERS (4). HOCKEY CLUB (2).  
Woods, G. (G). McCullum, N. Y. (F). Ellison, McCullum, P. (F). Russell, Dufrene, C. P. (F). Hamley, Harman, F. (F). G. Castellan, New York Athletic Club, Associate referee. "Buster" Hayward, St. Nicholas Hockey Club. Unlabeled—H. Douglas, Wanderers' Hockey Club, and Robert Strange, New York Athletic Club. Timekeepers—W. J. Croker and J. P. Forrest. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

## KELLY MAKES BEST TIME.

Coach Donovan of the Harvard track squad has chosen eight men to compete in the finals relay team to meet Cornell at the B. A. A. meet Feb. 6. The finals will be held next Tuesday, when four men will be selected. The best time made in the preliminary trials Tuesday was by Kelly, '11. He ran 390 yards in 50.4-5. The record is 48.4-5. Coach Donovan said that Kelly was a coming man, and, considering that he ran against the wind, his running showed good promise.

## GILLETT HOLDS UP CALIFORNIA

Warns General Assembly of Probable Consequences of Anti-Japanese Legislation and Hints at Veto Power.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—In a special message transmitted to the General Assembly on Tuesday afternoon, Governor Gillett plainly hints that he would veto any anti-Japanese measure that reaches him. The message created a stir in the Legislature. The Governor declared that he regarded such legislation as directly tending to embarrass the federal government and to cause serious friction between the United States and Japan.

These bills are those introduced by Drew and Johnson, against which President Roosevelt has invoked the Governor's power.

The President informed the Governor that it would be extremely dangerous for the Legislature to enact any laws that might be construed by Japan as discriminatory.

He has wired Governor Gillett that another letter to him was on the way. This is expected to throw more light on the situation as regards Japan and America.

## BRIBERY TRIAL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO—Today's session of the Calhoun bribery trial started with eight temporary jurors in the box. Judge Lawler has excused 65 venire men. If the trial is expedited peremptory challenging will begin next week.

**NATIONAL**

## Motor Boat Show

Boston Jan. 23-30

Mechanics Building

Will Close Saturday, Jan. 30, 10.30 P. M.

Greatest Collection of Motor Craft and Marine Equipment Ever Assembled Under One Roof

## FEW CANDIDATES IN TRAINING FOR AQUATIC TEAM

Only Sixteen Experienced Men Reported to Coach Knudson for Chicago Varsity Swimming Events.

CHICAGO — University of Chicago's chances of having a strong swimming team this year do not seem very bright at this time. The squad is in charge of Coach Oscar Knudson. He has had to start in the season with but 16 men left from last year's squad. Eight of these men are candidates for the water polo team, while the other eight are trying for the swimming events.

## RELAY TEAM STRONG

The men who have reported are doing good work, and promise to make a good showing in the dual contests, but there are too few of them to expect good results as a team.

The failure of ex-Captain Badenoch was a severe loss to the squad, as he was the mainstay of the polo team last year and still has another year of competition if he chooses to play. Ferguson and Bickel, both "C" men of last year's team, who are at present in college, has failed to show up for practice, but the latter's lateness is probably due to the fact that he is on the university debating team.

Captain Kahn, Cary and Mark Hirsch are forming a nucleus of varsity veterans for the polo team. Coach Knudson has also got Benitez, Taylor and Beverly of the '11 team, and two new recruits, Swain and Paul Gardner, in the squad. Benitez played a strong game on the freshman team last winter, and is expected to do wonders this season as a polo player.

An innovation in the method of teaching the polo men the plays of the game has been introduced by Coach Knudson and Solomon, who is helping him. Instead of practical demonstration in the water alone, the men are taught the ideas of the plays from a black-board diagram.

The swimming team is handicapped by a lack of material, although several new men are expected to join the squad before long, as is also the case with Captain Kahn's part of the aquatic team. Captain Cary of the swimming team has not been able to practise regularly. The team will be fairly strong in the 100-yard swim with Lidster, Bergeron and Parker. Lidster will also be the mainstay in the 40-yard back stroke.

## PURIFY THE PRESS, MRS. BOOTH'S PLEA

NEW ORLEANS—"Would to God we could purify our press," so declared Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, leader of the Prison Reform League of America, during the course of an address delivered to an immense audience here.

"I believe the press of the country is too much given to vivid painting of details of crime," she continued. "Have you noticed how these illuminated accounts of criminals cause other unfortunate to copy them? Would to God we could purify our press. In many states the daily papers are not allowed inside the prisons. If they are not fit reading for prisoners, are they fit for our boys and girls? Would that we could use the great power of the press more for good than for publishing the details of crime."

## SILK COMPANY FORMED.

PATERSON, N. J.—James Rigby, Agnes Rigby and James Rigby, Jr., have incorporated the Rigby Silk Company. The authorized capital stock is \$25,000.

## THE ATLANTIC CO.

Sensible, Safe, Able Motor Boats  
Two Displays at Motor Show.  
AMESBURY, MASS.  
98 Haverhill St., Boston

## Notes From the Field of Sports

M. Ayala and O. Roething have tied for first place in the annual championship of the Manhattan Chess Club.

The New Jersey championship golf tournament is to be held on the links of the Montclair Golf Club June 3, 4 and 5.

Waivers have been secured on 12 of the Boston American players. Glaze, the pitcher, and Hoey, the outfielder, are among them.

William Mack, last year's Syracuse University star pitcher, is to accompany the Cleveland team on its spring training trip. He is a left-handed pitcher.

The Harvard hockey team will meet the strong Laval College seven in the Stadium at 3:30 this afternoon. This should prove to be a close contest.

F. J. Gould was reelected commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, New York, Tuesday. The reports showed that last year was a very successful one.

Edward Abbatichio, second baseman of the Pittsburg team, has refused to accept a cut in salary for 1909 and announced that he will not play this summer unless he receives the same pay as last year.

and, with Captain Cary and Benitez, will make a strong trio for the relay team.

In the 40-yard swim Cary is the best performer, with Lindsay, brother of the Lindsay of last year's team, and Koste, a new addition to the team, to help in this event. Shay has been practising for the 220-yard swim, and may prove a strong man in that event. Ex-Captain Irving Solomon has been developing a distance plunger out of Smith.

## AMHERST AERO CLUB OFFICES.

AMHERST—At a meeting of the Amherst Aero Club Monday afternoon Professor Todd was elected chairman; Mitchell, '10, treasurer, and Sudbury, '09, secretary. Professor Todd and Lewis, '09, were elected delegates to the dinner to be given by the New England Aero Club Saturday evening, Jan. 30. The officers elected were empowered to act as an executive committee which should draw up a constitution, to be substituted to the club at its next meeting.

## ICE HOCKEY FOR CHICAGO.

CHICAGO—A professional ice hockey league, embracing Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh, organized along lines of national baseball, has been started here, and an effort will be made to make this sport as popular in winter as baseball is during warm weather. Players will sign contracts and in other ways abide by the rules of the baseball leagues. President Comiskey of the White Sox is one of the promoters.

## SLOSSON WINS BACK TITLE.

NEW YORK—George Slosson, who won the 18.1 ball line billiard professional championship eleven years ago and lost it two years later, regained it Tuesday night by defeating George Sutton of Chicago by a score of 500 to 328.

## SKATING RACES FOR NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—The indoor championship skating races will be held here on Feb. 8, and already efforts are being made to bring together the victors of all races now in progress at Cleveland.

The first cut in the Yale freshman crew was made Monday of this week. Eighty-nine men have been retained, but another cut will undoubtedly be made within 30 days.

Dan Brouters, who was the champion batsman of the National League in the early 80s, is reported as getting ready to train again. He was the hardest hitter the game has ever seen.

The Richmond County Country Club is trying to save its golf course by purchasing it. The members have been invited to take stock in a company organized for this purpose.

N. J. Cartmell, 100 and 220 yard champion of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. is said to have set his name in for the Sheffield handicap of England. The winning of this race is worth about \$5000.

Elmer Stricklett, who refused to play with the Brooklyn team last year, has accepted the terms of a contract with that club for 1909 and will pitch for it if the national commission reinstates him.

Manhattan field, New York, which was used in former years for the New York National baseball teams and college events, is to be turned into an amusement park.

## E. LAMEY WINS ONE AND TWO-MILE

CLEVELAND—Speed skaters in the United States and Canada participated at the Elysium rink here Tuesday in the first three of six contests to determine the national amateur indoor skating championships. The program embraced the quarter mile, mile and two-mile events, in three heats each, two preliminary and one final. President Blanchard of the Western Skating Association of Chicago was the referee. The summary follows:

Quarter mile dash (final heat)—Won by P. Kearney, Brooklyn; Lot Roe, Toronto, second; Fred Holson, Toronto, third; O. Sutphen, Saratoga, fourth. Time, 41 2-5.  
One-mile race (final heat)—Won by E. Lamey, Saranac Lake; O. B. Bush, Montreal, second; W. Granger, New York city, third; Lot Roe, Toronto, fourth. Time, 2m. 51 3-5.  
Two-mile race (final heat)—Won by E. Lamey, Saranac Lake; W. Granger, New York, second; P. Kearney, Brooklyn, third; Lot Roe, Toronto, fourth. Time, 6m. 32 1-2.

## Bowling Results.

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.				
	1	2	3	Totals
Newtowne	464	477	474	1415
Calumet	467	473	478	1418
Colonial	538	521	482	1541
Dudley	477	447	490	1393
SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE.				
	1	2	3	Totals
Winsor	494	472	496	1462
90th A. A.	438	471	494	1403

## Boston Elevated

A MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING PRIVILEGE OFFERED FOR SALE

BIDS RECEIVABLE FOR RIGHTS TO ADVERTISING SIGNS IN BOSTON'S NEW WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL.

The Boston Elevated Railway Company will receive on or before Thursday, February 11, 1909, sealed proposals marked "Proposals for Tunnel Advertising," for the privilege of exclusive use of any or all advertising signs in the newly opened Washington Street tunnel. Proposals to be opened by the Executive Committee of the Company at 2 o'clock P. M. on the above date.

Proposals may be for one, two, three or five years. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. The advertising tablets set in the tiled walls of the tunnel are 30 by 46 inches. They number 400, distributed at the several stations as follows:

Stations	Number
UNION-FRIEND	62
STATE	31
MILK	50
SUMMER	67
WINTER	66
ESSEX	39
" opposite wall	38
BOYLSTON	85
Total	400

Bidders may figure separately upon single signs, upon any group of signs, as upon the signs of a single station, or upon all the signs in the tunnel.

For further particulars address  
D. L. PRENDERGAST, Secretary.  
The Boston Elevated Railway Company,  
101 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts.



## MILLION DOLLAR CITY HALL ASKED FOR SPRINGFIELD

Scheme Outlined to Legislative Committee Plans Tower Higher Than Bunker Hill Monument.

City Solicitor Wooden of Springfield appeared before the legislative committee on cities Tuesday in behalf of the bill to permit that city to expend \$1,000,000 for a municipal building, urging that it was much needed in that city, an up-to-date municipality.

Three Springfield bills were considered together. Besides the bill for municipal buildings, there was a bill to provide for the election of a city treasurer once in two years and to give the mayor of the city a two-year term.

The municipal buildings scheme is a grand affair, embracing practically a group of buildings, with a central clock tower 270 feet high, or 50 feet higher than Bunker Hill monument. It was said that a wealthy citizen would donate \$50,000 to the city if the plan with the tower was adopted. The width of the municipal building and auditorium is 115 feet, the height to apex of pediment 75 feet, the depth of the building will be 175 feet, and the material used is to be Indiana limestone, the total cost is figured at \$1,100,000.

City Treasurer E. T. Tift stated that the present borrowing capacity of Springfield is approximately \$440,000 and its tax rate \$15.50. The city is steadily going ahead, and he felt could well afford this building. The bill provides for a 40-year loan.

Chairman George D. Pratt of the commission appointed after the burning of Springfield city hall to devise plans for a new municipal building, explained the proposition.

The committee heard the petition of Fred W. Tibbets of Gloucester that the said city may be authorized to spend not exceeding \$700 to pay for the celebration of "Gloucester day." The city council had ruled that it was illegal for the city to spend money for such a purpose.

Mr. Tibbets said that President Taft is coming to the north shore this summer, and Gloucester would feel pretty mean if it couldn't appropriate the money for that reception. There is no opposition.

The city council of Lynn petitioned that the office of city treasurer and collector of taxes be permanently separated after March, 1909, into two distinct offices. City Solicitor Arthur G. Wadleigh said that it was felt that Lynn, with 83,000 inhabitants, had outgrown the old condition of affairs.

The late city treasurer had been such a good fellow that the city council would not disturb him, but that while he had made a fine treasurer, he had not given the time that the growth of the city demanded to the collection of taxes. No opposition. Hearing closed.

## WANTS BONDING FEATURE CHANGED

Three water supply propositions, in two of which the committee intimated that the bonding features would have to be changed from sinking funds to serial bond systems, were heard by the legislative committee on water supply Tuesday.

Mayor Moors, Representative Burnett, City Solicitor Allen and City Treasurer Lavender of Melrose appeared in favor of a bill to increase the city's water loan \$100,000. D. Chester Parsons of Shirley favored a \$15,000 increase in the water supply district of that town. In both cases there was no opposition.

The Williamstown Water Company petition showed a complication of affairs. The town contemplates buying the property, and wants a large floating debt capitalized or bonded.

The state board of health objected to giving the company the legal right to go over into Vermont for water. The board claimed there could be no way of guarding the purity of the water supplied from outside the state.

## HALTS SENATE'S STEEL INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—That the Senate has no right to call upon President Roosevelt for information which he may have obtained from the United States Steel Corporation when he countenanced that concern's absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company is the opinion of the special committee on judiciary appointed to investigate the merger. The situation is proving decidedly embarrassing to the judiciary committee, but regardless of this fact, it has been decided to proceed with the inquiry and report to the Senate whether the President had authority to permit the merger.

## BOSTON SOCIETY OPPOSES STATUE

WASHINGTON—The Copley Society, made up of Boston architects and artists, is petitioning the Massachusetts legislature in Congress to defeat the McCall bill providing for a park in front of the new union station in Washington and the erection of a statue in honor of Abraham Lincoln.

The resolutions sent to the delegation decry the effort to spoil "a vista from the railway station to the national Capitol," and that the vista "should not be interrupted by any structure whatever."

## Waltham Alumni to Give Play



MISS GERTRUDE SPARROW

Who takes the part of Dora in the play, "Captain Letterblair," to be given by the Waltham High School Alumni Association, Jan. 29.

**SILK DRYING HOUSE IS PLANNED.** ALBANY—An addition will be built by the Niagara Silk Mills of North Tonawanda. It will be of concrete and used for drying silk.

## ADVOCATES GREAT BOSTON-CAROLINA INLAND WATERWAY

How Boston can be made to lead the world in commercial enterprise was explained to the Boston Druggists' Association in annual meeting at Young's Hotel Tuesday evening by Judge Loyd E. Chamberlain, president of the Massachusetts board of trade. Judge Chamberlain declared that perfecting a great system of inland waterways was the way to bring about this result. This, he said, would mean the construction of an inland waterway from Albemarle, N. C. to Boston, the final link of which would be the construction of the proposed canal from Taunton through Brockton to Quincy.

Mayor George A. Hibbard and President Treadway also were guests of the association and were greatly interested in Judge Chamberlain's remarks. The judge said in part:

"This waterway proposition can be carried through cheaply and quickly if you men of Boston fight for it. To do this you must reopen and enlarge the Carroll-Albemarle canal, thus connecting the Delaware bay; reopen and enlarge the Delaware and Raritan canal, connecting with Raritan bay.

"Then you may go across New York harbor, through Long Island sound, until you get to Narragansett bay. The last step is the construction of the Taunton river-Brockton-Fore river-Quincy canal, and the problem is solved.

"Cheap, safe and ample transportation is the sum and substance of wealth. Waterways are all these. The greatest of wars, a commercial one, is coming with the opening of the Panama canal.

"The Panama canal is to be 35 feet deep. To accommodate the shipping that will pass through it, we must dredge our harbors. This is not all. James Hill says that our railroads are unable to handle our own commerce. Where is our commerce bound to go? Canada, with its St. Lawrence river, the Mississippi basin coterie and New York, with its Erie canal, are in an internal commercial war today.

"With the construction of the Mississippi and Atlantic inland canals we will be able to and will eventually win the commercial war."

The officers elected for 1909 by the association were: President, Charles F. Ripley; treasurer, George H. Ingraham; secretary, Harry C. Wiggins; executive committee, J. F. Finneran, chairman, Fred A. Hubbard, R. A. Newton, P. C. Klein, George W. Cobb, W. W. Bartlett, H. A. Estabrook; membership committee, Edwin W. Shedd, chairman, C. E. Harrington, J. A. Gilman, Elie H. LaPierre, Henry Thornton.

## CUMMINS' FIRST SENATE SPEECH

WASHINGTON—Senator Cummins of Iowa made his maiden speech in the Senate Tuesday, speaking in support of certain amendments to the postal savings bank bill, for which he stands sponsor. While he scarcely raised his voice, he was easily heard in all parts of the chamber. The Senate was well filled, and Senators remained in their places throughout the speech, giving the new Senator the closest attention.

Senators expressed the opinion that the new Senator from Iowa would ultimately become one of the strong debaters in the upper house.

## BILL FOR COSTLY STATE HOUSE.

CONCORD, N. H.—Among the 317 bills and joint resolutions introduced in the New Hampshire legislature Tuesday was the bill of Representative Hurd of Manchester to build a new State House in that city, the state to appropriate \$1,000,000 and Manchester to give \$250,000.

## GREAT ELM CUT DOWN.

DOVER, N. H.—The elm tree in front of the Wingate homestead on the Dover Point road, said to be 125 years old, has been cut down. The tree measured 30 feet in circumference.

## SEARLES TAX CASE CAUSES RE-FILE OF OLD DOCUMENT

Schedule of Personal Property Owned by Mrs. Searles Twenty Years Ago Figures in the Controversy.

One of the important documents in the case which the Massachusetts tax commissioner is pressing in order to have the assessors of Methuen raise the personal property assessment of Edward F. Searles of that town, it was discovered today, is a schedule filed some years ago in the superior court of Essex county at Salem.

It is a list of personal property sworn to by Mr. Searles' wife as being her property on June 18, 1888. It was filed at the time her will was contested by the son of John Hopkins, Mrs. Searles' first husband, from whom she inherited the property. This will contest was settled out of court, but it is commonly reported that Mr. Searles received the greater part of his wife's property.

It is the contention of the state tax commissioner that this personal property is still in the possession of the family on the ground that it was the best investment that could be made of the money that it represented and that whatever bonus have matured and have not been refunded have been reinvested in equally good bonds. It is therefore claimed that Mr. Searles possesses practically two thirds of this personal property today. This list of Mrs. Searles' property commences with a statement that she owned 20,750 shares in the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The following list of her other holdings at that time is interesting reading in itself, aside from any bearing on the case which is now under consideration by the attorney-general of the state:

2125 bonds of the Galveston, Harrisburg & Antonio railroad at \$1000 each. \$2,125,000  
80 1st mortgage bonds of the Norfolk & Western railroad at \$1000 each. 80,000  
100 mortgage bonds of the Park and Ocean railroad at \$1000 each. 100,000  
1754 mortgage bonds of the Pacific coast railroad at \$1000 each. 1,754,000  
92 mortgage bonds of 1936 of the Central Pacific Railroad Company at \$1000 each. 92,000  
32 2d mortgage bonds of the California Pacific railroad at \$1000 each. 32,000  
21 1st mortgage bonds of the California Pacific railroad at \$1000 each. 21,000  
132 1st mortgage bonds of the California Pacific railroad at \$1000 each. 132,000  
119 1st mortgage bonds of the California Pacific railroad at \$1000 each. 119,000  
18 1st mortgage bonds of the California Pacific railroad at \$1000 each. 18,000  
22 bonds of the Sacramento and San Joaquin railroad at \$1000 each. 22,000  
6 1st mortgage bonds of the Salt Lake & Fort Douglas railroad at \$1000 each. 6,000  
5 bonds of the Los Angeles Bridge Company at \$500 each. 2,500  
808 2d mortgage bonds of the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas railroad at \$1000 each. 808,000  
1009 1st mortgage bonds of the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas railroad at \$1000 each. 1,009,000  
790 1st mortgage bonds of the Mexican International railway at \$1000 each. 790,000  
131 1st mortgage bonds of Morgan's Louisiana & Texas railroad at \$1000 each. 131,000  
32 mortgage bonds of the Southern Pacific railroad at \$1000 each. 32,000  
50 mortgage bonds of the Monterey railroad at \$1000 each. 50,000  
1000 mortgage bonds of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio railroad at \$1000 each. 1,000,000  
15 bonds of the Suburban Rapid Transit Company at \$1000 each. 15,000  
Note of the Pacific Improvement Company for \$7,500,000. 7,500,000  
Total. \$15,986,000

The Methuen board of assessors has assessed Mr. Searles for \$80,000 of personal property and claim that this amount is practically the total of his holdings in this class of property. Accordingly they have declined to take up with the state tax commissioner's views that the figures should be raised. The question of how far the tax commissioners can go under the new law is now before the attorney-general for advice.

## VOTES PACIFIC MILLS PURCHASE

DOVER, N. H.—A vote of 11,800 shares in favor of 645 shares in opposition by the stockholders of the Cochecho Manufacturing Company of Dover has caused the company to accept the offer of the Pacific Mills of \$1,125,000 for the property, assets and good will of the Cochecho company.

It was also voted that \$1125,000 be distributed among the stockholders at the rate of \$75 for every share of a par value of \$100, and \$375 for every share of the par value of \$500.

The contracts for these two craft were awarded in September, 1907, and work was commenced upon them during the following winter and has since been rushed.

No special arrangements have yet been made for the launching of the Paulding and Drayton.

**TRAINS CRASH IN AUSTRIA.** VIENNA—Forty-five fatalities are reported today in a railway wreck at Bielitz, in Austrian Silesia.

## Senator Hale's Son for Congress

AUGUSTA, Me.—Noticeable among the visitors to the capital during the legislative sessions is Col. Frederick Hale of Portland, son of United States Senator Eugene Hale of Ellsworth. Mr. Hale is a conspicuous figure in the throngs about the lobby just now from the fact that he has only recently thrown down the gauntlet for the berth at Washington to succeed Congressman Amos L. Allen of the first Maine district, who has formally announced his retirement at the close of his present term.

Backed by the influence of his distinguished father, with unlimited means at his command, coupled with tact and inherent ability, Colonel Hale has been making rapid progress in the political councils of Maine in the last few years. He was born in Detroit, educated in the common schools, at Harvard University and at the Columbia Law school. He is 34 years of age. He is a practicing attorney in Portland and also chairman of the Republican city committee.

He was a colonel on the staff of Gov. John F. Hill. As a member of the leading clubs, active in the affairs of the Congregational church and a shining light in the exclusive social circles, Colonel Hale is known over a wide area.

Four years ago Colonel Hale was a member of the Maine House of Representatives, and both in committee and legislative sessions achieved signal success. It was through the influence of his father that the famous James G. Blaine house was secured as a club rendezvous for his son and a select coterie of legislative conferees. It was here that Colonel Hale entertained on a lavish scale many of the public men of the state.



COL. FRED HALE OF PORTLAND, ME. Son of Eugene Hale of the U. S. Senate, who aspires to succeed Amos L. Allen of the First Maine district in Congress.

## WALLACE TO SEEK POLE-HUNTER COOK IN THE FAR NORTH

NEW YORK—Dillon Wallace, the explorer who was with Leonidas Hubbard when he was lost in Labrador and who subsequently penetrated the heart of an untracked country there when he was searching for his former companion, will head a relief expedition which is to sail from New York about the 1st of July to search for Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Brooklyn explorer, who made an attempt to reach the pole in July, 1907, and who has not been heard from since last March.

The expedition is to be financed by private persons and will sail under the auspices of the Arctic Club of America.

Dr. Cook's long absence beyond the last outpost of civilization on the northwest coast of Greenland, and the fact that he was alone with a party of Eskimos and that he had not reappeared at his base of operations, where he had promised to be before this, has led his friends to act.

The design of the relief expedition is that it shall sail here directly to Etah, at the head of Melville bay on the Arctic ocean. This was the spot where Dr. Cook had made his headquarters in the summer of 1907 and from which he had started on his one man journey for the pole. The steamer that will be chartered by the relief expedition will carry supplies to last 18 months at the most.

If the expedition does not find the explorer at Etah it will move northward, establishing caches of food along the line followed.

"It may be that I will find him within three or four months," said Wallace; "it may take a year and a half. I am prepared to search that long if necessary."

"We will go very light in point of numbers. Three other white men will make up the party. We will stop in Labrador, where I will pick up two very trustworthy Eskimos I know of there—men who know the language of the natives further north and a little of the country there."

The estimated cost of the relief expedition is \$30,000.

## Domestic Briefs

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Rev. Charles A. Richmond has been elected president of Union College.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—The grand jury has begun the investigation of many alleged land fraud cases.

ATLANTA, Ga.—E. H. Harriman has proposed to spend \$10,000,000 on the Central Georgia railroad.

CHICAGO—A slot machine to supply newspapers and make change automatically is being tried in this city.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—James M. Guffey has been chosen as the Pennsylvania member of the Democratic national convention to succeed the late James Kerr.

ALBANY, N. Y.—An appeal from an order granting a writ of habeas corpus in an alleged violation of the anti-race track laws has been dismissed without comment.

NEW YORK—Col. Elijah Halford of Washington has been appointed corresponding secretary of the laymen's missionary movement of the Methodist church.

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia supreme court of appeals sustains the two-cent mileage act, and has refused the roads the right to appeal to that court for a revision of rates.

MINNEAPOLIS—The creditors' committee of the Pillsbury-Washburn flour mills company have announced full plans for reorganization with a capital of \$2,000,000.

## New England Briefs

WINTHROP—At a town meeting Tuesday night the new building laws were adopted.

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—The Van Camp Company's plant, closed for lack of water, has been reopened.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Jasper J. Stahl of Waldoboro won the prize for the best essay by a Bowdoin college senior.

CONCORD, N. H.—Tuesday there were introduced into the Legislature 317 bills and joint resolutions the largest in the history of the state.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The degree of LL. D. will be conferred upon Gov. James H. Higgins next June by Georgetown University.

DOVER, N. H.—The stockholders of the Cochecho Manufacturing Company have voted to accept the offer of \$1,125,000 made by the Pacific Mills for the property.

## CARNEGIE FUND TO AID COLLEGE

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The California state legislature has passed and approved a bill accepting for the University of California the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation for Teachers. This bill has been up before that body for several sessions, but has failed to receive the favorable action of the House until the present measure was passed.

The result of the passage of this bill means that the state university will be entitled to the income from an additional half million dollars annually. The pension system provides that any professor who has been 15 years of service and who has arrived at the age of 65 shall be entitled to a pension for the rest of his life and to his widow on his death of one third of his regular salary while an instructor in the university.

QUIMBY VISITS COLLEGE. DURHAM, N. H.—Gov. Henry B. Quimby and council have visited the New Hampshire State College to decide how much is necessary for its maintenance.

## REPEAL OF EXCISE TAX IS SOUGHT BY STREET RAILWAYS

They Say Effect of Law Is to Keep Down Wages and Compel Increase of Fares to Meet Expenses.

Three elements are interested in a petition which has been filed in the Legislature for the repeal of the law which authorizes the collection of an excise tax on street railway companies. This petition is from the Massachusetts Street Railway Association, which is an organization of street railway companies all over the state.

It is to be indorsed, however, by the Street Railway Employees Union, particularly in the eastern part of the state, and when its scope is better known probably by those all over the commonwealth.

The third element interested is the public. In those communities where a single fare has been increased from five to six cents and in other communities where such an increase is threatened the public is especially interested.

On innumerable occasions the men in seeking to obtain a higher rate of wages have been confronted with the statement of the companies that they could not afford to do this because of the heavy taxes they are required to pay. This matter has been brought particularly to light the past fall through the united efforts of the men in the employ of some of the larger companies in the eastern part of the state. Their organizations have engaged the services of attorneys from Chicago and other places who have made a specialty of conferring with the street railway companies in their territory and obtaining an increased wage for their men.

Those western attorneys expressed considerable surprise at the levying of such a tax as the excise tax in Massachusetts that the street railway companies are required to pay to the treasurer of each city and town in which their tracks are located. These tracks are assessed on a percentage basis on the gross receipts of the company, and distributed on the proportion that its tracks in the city or town bears to the whole length of its line. These percentages are as follows:

Upon gross receipts of \$4000 or less per mile, 1 per cent; between \$4000 and \$7000 per mile, 2 per cent; between \$7000 and \$14,000 per mile, 2½ per cent; between \$14,000 and \$21,000 per mile, 3 per cent; between \$21,000 and \$28,000 per mile, 3½ per cent; and over \$28,000 per mile, 4 per cent.

In all parts of the state some of the companies have already increased their rates of fare from five to six cents, and similar increases are contemplated. Here such public organizations as boards of trade, who have sought to remonstrate with the companies, have been met with the same argument, that the companies were too heavily taxed and that it could not afford to continue the present rates of fare and wages if it was in the future compelled to pay, in addition to the ordinary taxes of any corporation, both the franchise and excise tax. The amount of this tax paid by the different companies is unobtainable.

## COQUELIN, FRENCH ACTOR, DEAD.

PARIS—Coquelin, the famous French actor, died at St. Germain today. (Benoit Constant Coquelin (Coquelin aine) was born in Boulogne, Jan. 23, 1841. He was educated for the stage under Regnier at the Paris Conservatoire, and made his first appearance at the Theatre Francaise Dec. 7, 1860. His most famous role was Cyrano de Bergerac, in Edmond Rostand's play of that name.)

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## WEALTHY AFRICAN COUNTRY OPENED TO ENGLISH TRADERS

Great Britain Increases Subject Population in Northern Nigeria Without Employment of Force, and Railway Development Proceeds Rapidly, Says Official.

LONDON—Great Britain has added enormously to her already extensive subject-population within the past year, and almost without the employment of force to do so.

Sir William Wallace, resident-general of Northern Nigeria, who recently arrived home from a tour of duty in that protectorate, tells a remarkable story of empire building in which the civilizing agent is the railroad.

Railway development is proceeding rapidly in the west coast region of Africa, where savage peoples of most primitive habits, but who count their wealth in hundreds of thousands of horses, have been discovered lately in districts hitherto supposed to be unpopulated, and are now welcoming the British trader. Although recently brought in touch with civilization they are rapidly yielding to the methods of peace.

Vast trade opportunities depend on the development of the tribesmen, and tin fields, possibly the richest in the world, as well as valuable deposits of copper, await exploitation.

Sir William Wallace will return in March to his residency at Zungeru to continue the work, which he reports on as follows:

"The past year has been one of the most peaceful since the territory has been taken over by the imperial government. There have been no warlike expeditions, but great strides have been made in bringing under control some of the hostile pagans of northern Nigeria.

"The Munchis, by far the greatest pagan peoples of northern and southern Nigeria, who for a period of eight years openly defied the government and resisted all attempts at administration, have, owing to a policy of peaceful penetration as opposed to punitive expeditions, been practically brought under control. At least one-half of the Munchi country is now open to trade. British stations have been established in the heart of the country.

"As to the other pagan tribes in the protectorate, the greatest opposition hitherto experienced has been in the Bauchi highlands, where the rocky fastnesses

have made it extremely difficult to deal with the unfriendly and shy people who inhabit them. With almost insignificant loss on their side, and none on ours, these people have now been made to recognize this administration.

"The Bauchi highlands, now open to British trade, are of about 13,000 square miles in extent, and contain perhaps the richest tin fields in the world, and also valuable copper deposits." With regard to the attitude of the great Emirs of the north, the resident-general said:

"Earlier in the year there were signs of unrest in the southeastern part of the Sakoto province, where there is a large school of mallas (priests) who were urging the people to resist taxation. Without delay a strong force of infantry and mounted infantry were despatched to the scene from Sokoto and Kano, and the speed with which this was done rendered the whole plot abortive, for the mallas, with one exception, went to the Sultan of Sokoto and submitted.

"Rapid progress has been made with the railway, and by New Year's day the line from Lagos is expected to reach Jebba, on the Niger, which point will then be two days by rail from the coast. One hundred and fifty miles of earthworks have been completed in less than a year on the main line of railway from the Niger to Kano, and about 7,000 natives are in constant employment on this work, in which the emirs and chiefs are greatly assisting. Rails will now be laid at the rate of a mile and a half to two miles a day, and it is confidently expected that the railroad will be at this junction by June.

"The main line from Baro to Kano, a distance of 400 miles, is being constructed at the cost of £300,000 a mile, which may be regarded as a remarkable achievement. The line is of 3 feet 6 inches gauge. Four large Glasgow built locomotives have arrived on the Niger, where they are being erected, and two small construction locomotives are already running. Among the notable schemes initiated by Sir Percy Girouard is that for deepening the Niger to a uniform water depth of five feet. Sir Percy Girouard has now gone on a long tour to Sokoto and the northern provinces."

## BALCONY IN AIR TO TEND LAMPS

New Yorkers Invented Novel Arrangement to Reach the Lights Set in Parked Space of Street.

Seventh avenue, New York, above the park has been made over with a curbed and sodded parked space running along the middle, and in this space has been set up a line of electric lights on tall ornamental iron posts. A similar line runs along either side of the street, so that the broad avenue presents at night a very pleasing vista.

To get at the globes on these long lines of electric lamps set on high posts to clean them they use a novel light trimming outfit. The rig for getting at overhead trolley wires is familiar—a wagon carrying a platform high in the air supported on a framework built up from the wagon's body.

This lamp trimming rig is similar, but with a novel addition required by the situation of the middle line of lamps here set up. The wagon itself is driven by electric power, and the framework telescopic, says the New York Sun. A railing guards the platform.

The lamps of the center line are supported in ornamental frames that rise straight up above their posts, so that these lamps stand back three or four feet from the curb.

It is to make it possible to get at the lamps in this line conveniently that the novel addition has been made to the regular platform, from which they could not be reached at all. Built out from one side is a projection like an elongated balcony, and on this the men walk out to get at the globes of the center line of lamps.

## JAPAN'S CANADA TRADE GROWING

Ten Years Ago the Exports Were Insignificant, But Today the Amount Is Steadily Increasing.

Ten years ago exports from Japan to Canada were insignificant, amounting to a little over \$100,000. Today, they amount to \$700,000. If these figures are not very large they are pregnant in meaning.

The export of Canadian flour to Japan inaugurated by the visit to Japan by the Hon. Sydney Fisher five years ago amounts to 30,000 barrels, valued at \$130,000; fishery products, thanks to Japanese enterprise in British Columbia, amounting to (in some years) \$300,000; the forests of the same province send products worth \$600,000 or \$700,000, says the Kingston (Ont.), Canada Whig.

Especially significant is the export of Canadian condensed milk, although it was started only after Canada joined in the treaty between Great Britain and Japan in 1906.

Until then it was impossible for Canadian condensed milk to compete against the American goods in the Japanese markets, for the former had been barred from enjoying the benefit of the lower rates of the preferential tariff.

## PATENT MACHINE TO WATER STOCK

Salt Lake Men Claim Device Will Feed Hens, Chickens or Cattle Automatically at Any Hour.

If the patent granted by the United States to Benjamin J. Porter and Harry Bennington of this city is what its inventors claim for it, these two young men have a fortune already in their grasp.

These two young Salt Lake men say that by an ingenious apparatus any number of head of stock or chickens can be fed and watered at any time that the owner wishes, even though he be far from home. All that the stock raiser has to do is to put the amount of feed which he wants in its proper place in the loft, and to set a clock for the time he wants his stock to be fed. He can go away with the assurance that just that amount of feed will be fed at the very minute at which he wanted it to be fed, says the Salt Lake City (Utah) Telegram.

By a second patent granted to these two young inventors, it is claimed, water can be furnished to the stock just as it is wanted. The inventors say that with their invention it will be practically impossible for stock to waste either food or water and that any amount of feed, to any number of head of stock can be fed just at the time it is wanted.

It is further claimed that the total cost for installing the invention will not exceed \$30 a stall, and that once installed it will last for years.

## CANADA INDIANS FILE BIG CLAIM

BRADFORD, Ont., Can.—A deputation of Six Nations Indian chiefs of Bradford are in Ottawa to press a claim for the sum of \$150,000, which was invested by the imperial authorities in the year 1834 in the Grand River Navigation Company. The money belonged to the Six Nations, and the investment turned out to be a total loss.

The descendants of the chiefs whose money it is said was wasted in the early days, now lay claim to the amount as rightfully theirs. Chiefs A. G. Smith, William Smith and Josiah Hill were the deputation. Senator Belcourt is acting counsel for the Indians, who, it is said, have a good case in their claim.

## COMPANY FORMED FOR WORLD PEACE

ALBANY, N. Y.—The American Association for International Conciliation, with principal offices in New York city, has been incorporated here to record the history of organized efforts for promoting international peace and relations of comity and good fellowship between nations.

The directors are Nicholas Murray Butler, Lyman Abbott, James Speyer, Richard Watson Gilder, Seth Low, New York; Richard Bartholdt, St. Louis; Stephen H. Olin, Rhinebeck; Andrew D. White, Ithaca; Robert A. Franks, Orange, N. J.

# JORDAN MARSH CO

Remember: You are sure to find advertised values exactly as represented. In our advertising "bargain" is a word used carefully—and when used conveys its true meaning.

FOR WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

## Our Semi-Annual Before-Stock-Taking Sale

Saturday Next is Inventory Day, the time when every yard or piece of merchandise in this great store must be measured or counted and duly listed. Before then, stocks must be reduced to the lowest possible level. Small and incomplete lines must be disposed of. Hence, all departments have been busy in culling out and preparing offerings for this event, making, all in all, an array of values for this week's buyers stronger and more varied than we've ever presented before in a sale of this character.

Many Lots Are of Course Small and Will Go Quickly  
It Is Needless to Suggest Prompt Buying at This Time

Furs	Second Floor
10.00 to 12.00 Squirrel Scarfs.	6.50
15.00 to 20.00 Squirrel Muffs.	10.00
12.00 Iceland Fox Sets.	3.50
12.00 Mouflon Sets.	3.50
Misses' 16.50 Mouflon Sets.	6.00
Men's 125.00 Fur-Lined Coats.	85.00
Men's 7.50 Auto Fur Caps.	3.50
Men's 4.50 Piece Seal Caps.	2.50
10.00 Japanese Mink Scarfs.	6.50
15.00 Bear Auto Gloves.	10.00
15.00 Seal Gauntlets.	10.00

Tailored Suits	Second Floor
17.00 to 20.00 Tailored Suits, now.	10.50
18.50 to 23.00 Tailored Suits, now.	12.50
23.50 to 29.50 Tailored Suits, now.	14.75
27.50 to 35.00 Tailored Suits, now.	19.50
29.75 to 38.50 Tailored Suits, now.	21.50
35.00 to 42.50 Tailored Suits, now.	24.50
37.50 to 45.00 Tailored Suits, now.	27.50

Women's Coats	Second Floor
15.00 to 20.00 Long Black Coats.	7.50
18.00 to 22.50 Broadcloth Capes.	7.50
15.00 Broadcloth Capes.	7.50
18.50 Silk Rubber Raincoats.	10.50
15.00 to 20.00 Burberry Motor Coats.	10.50
15.00 to 18.00 Black Broadcloth Coats.	10.50
25.00 Velour Coats.	12.50
15.00 to 18.00 Fur Collar Coats.	12.50
25.00 Steamer and Tourist Capes.	15.00
25.00 to 30.00 Tourist Coats.	15.00
25.00 to 30.00 Pony Cloth Coats.	17.50
50.00 to 60.00 Imported Velour Coats.	19.75
150 and 175 Street and Evening Coats.	29.50
200 and 225 Imported Evening Coats.	58.50

Women's Skirts	Second Floor
4.50 Gored Walking Skirts.	2.50
6.50 Gored Walking Skirts.	3.50
7.50 Panama and Serge Skirts.	3.95
10.50 Gored Walking Skirts.	5.50
12.50 Voile Skirts, over Taffeta.	8.95

Costumes	Second Floor
15.00 to 18.50 Dresses, about 20.	7.50
18.50 to 20.00 Brand New Dresses.	12.50
30.00 to 45.00 Wool Dresses.	18.50
30.00 to 35.00 Wool Plaid Dresses.	23.50
40.00 to 45.00 High Grade Dresses.	27.50
22.50 New Messaline Dresses, about 50.	15.00
12.50 to 15.00 Linen Jumper Dresses.	4.50

Women's Waists	Third Floor
98c to 1.50 Waists, tailored and fancy.	.89c
1.00 to 2.00 Waists, tailored and fancy.	.98c
1.50 to 2.50 Waists, tailored and fancy.	1.29
3.00 Waists, lawn and batiste.	1.95
5.00 and 6.00 Waists, new styles.	3.95
3.00 to 3.95 Flannel Waists, plain colors.	1.95
3.95 and 5.00 Silk Waists.	2.95
5.00 and 7.50 Silk Waists, in any styles.	3.95
7.50 and 8.50 Tailored Silk Waists.	4.95
10.00 and 12.50 Waists of lace and silks.	5.90

Millinery	Second Floor
Women's 6.00 to 7.00 Trimmed Hats.	2.50
Women's 4.50 Black Fur Turbans.	1.50
Women's 3.00 Colored Beaver Flats.	.50c
Women's 4.50 White Felt Napped Beaver Flats.	.50c
Women's 5.00 to 7.00 Trimmed Hats.	3.00
Women's 5.00 to 7.00 Trimmed Hats.	2.50
Children's 1.50 Ready-to-Wear Hats.	.38c
1.00 to 2.50 Untrimmed Dress Shapes.	.25c

Women's & Girls' Footwear	Street Floor
Women's 1.00 Velvet House Slippers.	.50c
Women's 1.50 Crocheted Slippers.	1.00
Women's 1.00 Kozzy Cloth Slippers.	.75c
Women's 3.00 Tan and Black Oxfords.	1.50
Women's 4.00 Button Boots, welt sole.	2.50
Women's 4.00 Low Shoes, all leathers.	1.95
Women's 5.00 Button and Lace Boots.	3.25
Women's 5.00 White and Blue Slippers.	3.25
Women's 3.50 Light Color Slippers.	2.00
Women's 3.00 Soft Sole Slippers.	1.00
Women's 12.00 Enamel Riding Boots.	6.75
Misses' 1.50 Kozzy Leather Slippers.	1.00
Misses' 2.00 Light Color Slippers.	1.25
Misses' 2.75 Tan and Black Boots.	1.75
Children's 1.75 Light Color Slippers.	1.25
Infants' 1.25 Button and Lace Boots.	.95c
Children's 2.75 Leather Leggings.	1.75

Men's & Boys' Footwear	Second Floor
Men's 2.00 Slippers, broken sizes.	1.00
Men's 3.00 Bal. and Hucher Boots.	2.00
Men's 12.00 Riding Boots.	6.75
Boys' 3.00 Boots, broken sizes.	2.00
Boys' 3.50 High Cut Storm Boots.	2.50

Ribbons	Street Floor
50c width finest Wash Ribbons, 10 yards.	35c
75c width finest Wash Ribbons, 10 yards.	45c
95c width finest Wash Ribbons, 10 yards.	50c
1.25 width finest Wash Ribbons, 10 yards.	70c
1.00 width finest Wash Ribbons, 10 yards.	1.00
2.40 width finest Wash Ribbons, 10 yards.	1.65
1.25 Satin Striped Sash Ribbon.	.69c
60c Plaid and Dresden Ribbon.	.29c
30c Black Taffeta Ribbon.	.29c
70c Plain Taffeta Ribbon.	.43c
25c Black Failles, bright finish.	.15c
2.00 Dresden Ribbons.	.95c
1.00 Roman Bavadere.	.69c
30c Plaids, Taffetas and Satin Taffetas.	.25c

Art Embroideries	Third Floor
8.00 Hand Emb. Pillows, slightly soiled.	2.50
3.75 Jap. Embroidered Table Covers.	1.49
17.50 Jap. Embroidered Table Covers.	4.9c
30.00 1 Euro Linen Centerpiece, 30-in.	16.50

Leather Goods	Street Floor
30c Soft Leather Shopping Bags.	.25c
1.00 Soft Ooze Leather Shopping Bags.	.99c
1.00 Black India Shopping Bags.	.69c
2.75 Pigskin Bags.	1.95
4.00 Bags, different styles.	2.75

Misses' Apparel	Second Floor
Misses' and Junior 15.00, 20.00 Suits.	7.50
Misses' 12.50 to 15.00 Wool Suits.	5.00
Misses' 5.00, 12.00 Coats, Capes, Gym Suits.	1.95
Misses' 10.50 to 15.00 Coats.	7.50
Misses' 25.00 Long Broadcloth Coats.	16.50
Misses' 7.50 Panama 1-piece Dresses.	5.00
Misses' 12.50 Panama 1-piece Dresses.	7.50
Misses' 5.00 Wash Coat Suits.	2.95
Misses' 3.00 Lawn 1-piece Dresses.	1.50
Misses' 5.00 to 7.50 1-piece Dresses.	3.50

Girls' Apparel	Second Floor
Girls' 7.50 to 10.00 Mixture Coats.	5.00
Girls' 5.00 to 7.50 Mixture Coats.	2.95
Girls' 7.50 to 10.00 Reefers and Coats.	3.50
Girls' 5.00 to 7.50 Wash Coat Suits.	3.50
Girls' 2.00 Gingham Dresses.	1.00
Children's 1.00 Chambray and Lawn Dresses.	.59c

Infants' Wear	Third Floor
Infants' 1.50 Pillow Covers.	.89c
Children's 50c Worsteds Leggings.	.25c
Children's 1.50 Dresses, 2 to 5 years.	.79c
Children's 5.00 Felt Bonnets.	.95c
Children's 12.50 Chinchilla and Serge Coats.	5.00

Muslin Underwear	Third Floor
1.50 Chemises, made of nainsook.	.98c
1.50 Combination Corset Cover and Drawers.	.98c
1.50 Drawers of Lonsdale cambric.	.95c
2.00 White Skirts, Hamburg trimmed.	1.45
3.00 and 3.50 White Skirts.	2.00
6.00 Skirts, lace and Hamburg trimmed.	3.50
3.00 Imported Corset Covers.	1.95
5.00 Imported Drawers.	2.98
7.00 to 9.00 Imported Gowns.	5.95
Children's 1.50 Gowns.	.69c
Children's 1.50 Drawers.	.95c
Children's 1.75 Skirts.	1.25

Knit Underwear	Third Floor
75c Summer Union Suits.	.37½c
1.00 Union Suits, slightly imperfect.	.50c
1.50 Silk and Wool Vests and Pants.	2.25
1.00 to 1.50 Cotton and Wool Vests and Pants.	.69c
37½c to 62½c Vests and Pants.	.25c
Children's 25c to 37½c Vests and Pants.	.19c

Negligees	Third Floor
95c German Flannel Dressing Scaques.	.49c
1.05 German Flannel Dressing Scaques.	.89c
3.00 and 7.00 Eldorado Bath Robes.	2.95
1.50 Percale 2-piece Dresses.	1.25
1.75 1-piece Percale Dresses.	.95c
5.00 to 7.50 Linen and Lawn Dresses.	2.95
4.95 Silk Kimonos, full length.	2.95

Women's Gloves	Street Floor
1.35 C. Perrins 3-clasp Suede Gloves.	.79c
1.00 Cape Gloves, 1-clasp.	.75c
1.00 Odd Lot, 8-button Kid Gloves.	.79c
1.05 and 1.75 Kid Gloves, 2 and 3 clasp.	.50c
1.00 Chamois Gloves, 2-button, natural.	.50c
75c Kid Gloves, for girls, sizes 4 to 8.	.25c

Women's Hosiery	Third Floor
Women's 25c Colored Lisle Hose.	.12½c
Women's 50c-75c Embroid' Lisle Hose.	.35c
Women's 1.25 Colored Pure Silk Hose.	.79c
Women's 2.00 to 2.50 Emb'd Silk Hose.	.98c
Children's 50c Ribbed Emb'd Hose.	.25c
Children's 25c Ribbed Black Worsteds Hose.	.19c

Smallwares	Street Floor
17c Pad Hose Supporters.	.9c
25c Black Curved Skirt Banding, 12 yds.	.8c
15c Darning Cotton Spools, doz.	.9c
25c Extra Large Bunch assorted Tape.	.17c
5c Spool Hasting Cotton, 500 yds., 4 for 10c.	.10c
50c Silk Skirt Banding, 12 yds. for.	.23c

White Goods	Third Floor
10c Dotted and Swiss Muslins.	.12½c
15c Fancy Check and Striped Muslins.	.12½c
20c Striped and Fancy Muslins.	.19c
20c Mercerized Madras Shirting.	.19c
15c 40-inch White India Lawn.	.10c
25c 40-inch Mercerized Batiste.	.19c
30c Persian Lawn, 48 inches wide.	.19c
37½c Highly Mercerized 40-in. Chiffon.	.25c
50c Long Cloth, 2 cuts to 12 yards.	1.19
3.25 Long Cloth, 2 cuts to 12 yards.	2.25
2.75 Nainsook, 36-in., 12-yd. piece.	1.95

Embroideries	Third Floor
25c Edges and Insertions.	.17c
37½c Edges and Insertions.	.25c
37½c Corset Cover Edges.	.25c
50c and 62½c Edges, 12 to 15-in.	.37½c
1.00 All-over Embroideries, 22 in. wide.	.50c
3.00 Ruffled and Straight Edge, 45-in.	1.50
Flouncings.	1.50
10.00 Embroidered Batiste Robes.	5.00
1.50 Embroidered Lawn Waist Patterns.	.75c
50c to 63c Maids' Aprons, slightly mused.	.25c
All Remnants and Short Lengths of Embroideries and White Goods of all kinds and qualities marked to Half Price.	

Laces	Street Floor
1.00 to 1.50 Val. Edges and Insertions.	.55c
dox.	.55c
1.00 White and Ecru Figured 44-in. Nets.	.49c
2.50 to 4.00 Real Princess Laces, 4 to 5-in.	1.49
50c to 1.00 Point Venice Bands.	.39c
2.00 to 3.50 Point Venice, 18-in. All-over.	1.39
1.00 to 2.00 Black Silk Guipures.	.69c
Short Lengths and Remnants of Laces at ½	

Handkerchiefs	Street Floor
Men's 50c Colored French Handkerchiefs.	.25c
Women's 50c-75c Handkerchiefs, soiled.	.25c
Women's 12½c to 17c Handkerchiefs, muscad.	.9c

Silks	Street Floor
50c Foulards, 24 inch, all size spots.....	39c
1.25 Imported White Messaline, 27 inch.....	75c
1.00 Spot Proof Shantung, all shades.....	69c
1.00 and 1.25 Fancy Silks.....	69c
85c Colored Shantungs, 32 inch.....	59c
1.25 to 2.00 Fancy Silks.....	98c
50c Rough Pongee, all shades.....	39c
1.25 and 1.50 Fancy Marquissettes.....	39c
90c Black Taffeta, 27 inch.....	59c
1.25 Black Taffeta, yard wide.....	95c
85c Black Imported Satin Messaline.....	69c



## TOLSTOI ADVISES BALKAN FOLK TO CURB PATRIOTISM

Says Idea of the State and Slavery Is Subordinate to That of the Brotherhood of All Mankind.

### NEEDS IN THIS HOUR

BERLIN—In an article in the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, Count Tolstoi expresses his views of the Balkan situation. In it we see once more the earnest prophet of a higher, united humanity, denouncing race prejudices and military patriotism as anachronisms in this time when other types than the sword-swinging land-storming heroes are demanded.

He says, as time never stops so humanity moves continually on. Not only are its material conditions and methods changing, but its mentality has also changed. The needs in this hour of the Servians or Bosnians or of any people whose rights are being trampled upon is not batteries and bayonets, nor the favor of kings and treaties, but something entirely different.

He says, "The people must become conscious of their true selfhood as human beings, which is the same for all, which prohibits one people lordling it over the other and allows no people, it matters not who, to subject itself to another."

Tolstoi minimizes the importance of the state and of local patriotism. He disagrees with those who maintain there always was a state and therefore that there always must be one. Even if there always had been one it by no means follows it must forever continue.

"Even now," he says, "people are beginning to see that the state is no longer necessary." Out of self-love and ambition great wrongs are done, but the greatest crimes are committed in the name of the state.

So he appeals to the Servians, the Bosnians and the Herzegovinians to forget local hatreds, to temper enflaming patriotism. These very things, he says, have already meant the slavery of neighboring Slavic peoples.

Salvation through conformity to the principle of love, which unites all men in one brotherhood, is absolutely and finally incompatible with rendering evil for evil. Says Tolstoi, "People say it is impossible not to render evil for evil because if one did not the unrighteous would triumph over the good."

"I believe just the contrary, that the evil-minded gain power over the good just the moment people believe it is right to return evil for evil, as is the case among a Christian peoples of today. The wicked have only gained power over the good in that it has been regarded an advantage to require an evil deed."

The real destiny and salvation of man, as taught by Christ, are not in any way incumbent on temporal institutions, says Tolstoi, and temporal institutions, whether church or state, cannot shorten the salvation of men, and if all would return love for violence the number of those who do violence would decrease, for nothing but good can come from following the law of love and unity.

"So when a man comes to me and asks what is to be done, whether it is an Indian asking how he shall act toward the Briton, or the Servian what he shall say to Austria, or a Russian or a Persian, there is only one thing I can answer:

### AT THE THEATERS

CASTLE SQUARE, "The Circus Girl."  
COLONIAL, "Little Nemo."  
GLOBE, "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway."  
HOLLIS STREET, "The Devil."  
MAJESTIC, "Marcelle."  
PARK, "The Sicilian Players."  
PARK, "The New Lady Bantock."  
TREMONT, "Follies of 1908."  
BOSTON, "Variety."  
KEITH'S, "Vaudeville."  
ORPHEUM, "Vaudeville."

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.  
WEDNESDAY.  
Steinert Hall, 8:15 p. m.—Violin recital, Richard Czerwonky.

THURSDAY.  
Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Dr. Ludwig Wullner.

FRIDAY.  
Steinert Hall, 8:15 p. m.—Sonata recital for violin and piano, Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes.  
Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Emilio de Gogorza.

SATURDAY.  
Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Dr. Ludwig Wullner.

SUNDAY.  
Chickering Hall, 3:30 p. m.—Fourth Sunday Chamber concert, The Czerwonky String Quartet and Cecil Fanning, baritone.

## METERS IN HOUSES OPPOSED BY MAYOR

City Executive Is Not Inclined to Heed Proposal to Install Them—Says Waste Comes From Broken Pipes.

Mayor Hibbard is not in favor of water meters in private dwelling houses and is not inclined to conform to the recommendation of the engineers of the finance commission to install meters in 5 per cent of the houses each year at a cost of \$150,000. The engineers claim there is a daily loss of 60 gallons per capita, but the mayor thinks that this alleged waste is caused by breaks in pipes rather than from waste at the faucets.

Last year Mayor Hibbard refused the use of money for this purpose and in all probability he will not sanction it this year.

In explanation of the mayor's attitude on the matter, Secretary White Tuesday gave out this statement after a talk with Mayor Hibbard:

"The waste of water in Boston is a matter of serious moment. I do not believe in the individual house meters. There are so many possibilities of its being used as a means of oppression that I am inclined to hold back. We are planning, however, for the use of the Deacon block meters now in the streets."

"The waste of water in Boston today is not from open taps, but from breaks in the pipes caused either by their age or electrolysis. This is something that a house meter could never reach."

The expense involved in house metering water under this bill, which was absolutely put through the Legislature to protect the Wheelwright paper factory in the western part of the state, is so large that too much care cannot be used before involving the city as a whole."

## MAGNETIC SURVEY MEN RETURN FROM NEW ARCTIC REGION

C. C. Stewart and J. P. Ault of the Carnegie Institution Visit Land Never Before Trod by Whites.

### TRIBES FRIENDLY

WASHINGTON—C. C. Stewart and J. P. Ault of the Carnegie Institution's magnetic survey have returned from the Hudson Bay country, having visited regions never before trod by men of the Caucasian race, and they are now working up the data that they obtained on their trip.

They went by rail to Prince Albert, on the Canadian Pacific, in the rich agricultural province of Saskatchewan, and from there their trail lay northward until they had left the fertile wheat country far behind them and had passed the frontiers of civilization. Then, having accomplished their errand, they circled about and turned southward and reached the shores of Hudson Bay. Even in the far northern stages of their trip they were able to shoot ducks, and when their supplies of bacon and flour gave out they replenished them at the posts of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, at the hands of whose officers and agents they received many courtesies. They carried letters of introduction that made them welcome guests at the forts, as the stations of these companies are called.

They embarked in a big canoe on one of the rivers north of Prince Albert and traveled north along the line of posts west of Hudson Bay until they left the outposts of the Canadian Northwest mounted police behind, gliding down rivers into lakes and into rivers again, sometimes "carrying" around a portage. Far north of the 60th parallel, which is the northern bound of Saskatchewan province, they found an Esquimaux tribe against which their Indian guides warned them as being hostile. The tribe, however, sent two children, a boy and a girl, out in canoes to meet them, and treated their visitors with every hospitality. These people had never seen white men before except at a trading post to the southward.

On their return journey they branched off at Pas Mission to the narrow gauge railroad constructed to Fort Churchill, 45 miles distant, on the shore of Hudson Bay. These 45 miles they made on a hand-car. The traverse map which they made of the region they traveled is the first aid to exploration that has ever been made of some of the country.

## CANADA COINAGE PAYS A PROFIT

OTTAWA—The public accounts for the fiscal year ended March 31 last year have been presented to Parliament. Receipts on account of consolidated fund were \$90,054,505; expenditures, \$76,641,451.

Expenditures chargeable to capital totalled \$30,429,906; while other expenditures were: For railway subsidies, \$2,037,029; for bounties, \$2,787,354. The net debt was \$277,960,850, an increase of \$14,288,999.

During the year ending March 31 the government made a profit of \$284,288 upon its silver coinage and \$4,411 upon its copper coinage.

## URGES NEW IDEAS FOR PROPER CARE OF CITY'S STREETS

Professor Zueblin in Lecture Today, Scores the American Method of Continually Taking Up Pavements.

### TELLS HIS REMEDY

Professor Charles Zueblin, discussing the building and maintenance of streets today in the ninth of his course of lectures on the general subject, "The American Municipality," drew comparisons with the systems in use in European cities where, when wires and pipes once laid, are done so once and for all.

He pointed out that where streets are continually being torn up there is no possibility of maintaining good thoroughfares.

"The continual taking up of the paving," he said, "for the introduction of wires and pipes breaks the bridge of the street and will inevitably lead to its general destruction."

"Conduits should be introduced," he said, "either under the curbing or in the middle of the street, reached by frequent manholes."

While admitting that New York and Boston had made considerable progress toward improvement, especially along the lines of keeping the streets clean, he said that it "has not yet approached the completeness of system or economy of management found in many of the European cities."

The lecture was delivered at 6 Marlborough street, and was illustrated.

Professor Zueblin said:

"The economy of good street paving is being slowly appreciated in American cities. Recent improvements here, as well as the longer years of European experience, tend to demonstrate the importance of a two-fold principle: good paving consists in a substantial foundation, covered by a surface kept constantly in repair. Macadam, wood, brick, stone, asphalt and other surfaces are merely top dressings, which, if laid on a solid foundation of concrete and kept in repair, will insure good streets, requiring only in each case to be adapted to the particular needs of certain quarters of the city."

"One of the secondary problems involved in this is that of tearing up the streets for public improvements. Municipalities generally place restrictions upon corporations and individuals with a view to protecting the paving and retaining the control of the streets in the hands of the city. At the same time, the restrictions are seldom stringent enough and the enforcement of them is frequently lax. Conduits should be introduced either under the curbing or in the middle of the street, reached by frequent manholes."

"The continual taking up of the paving for the introduction of wires and pipes breaks the bridge of the street, and will inevitably lead to its general destruction. The economy of good street paving is further in evidence when the question of street cleaning arises."

"Having cleaned the streets there are still many processes necessary in the disposition of the city's refuse, and there remains also the removal of household wastes. Boston has made great advances of late years, but neither it nor New York has yet approached the completeness of system or economy of management found in many of the European cities."

"Among the chief means of improving the public interests may be mentioned street cleaning, garbage disposal, the housing of the people, involving the inspection of dwellings, lodging-houses, workshops and public buildings, a pure and abundant water supply, drainage and sewerage, food inspection, smoke consumption, and the provision of public baths, parks and playgrounds."

"A branch of public service in which American cities usually excel those of other countries is the fire department."

This same lecture will be repeated at the same place at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon.

## WISCONSIN FAILS TO NAME SENATOR

MADISON, Wis.—Following the filing in the state Senate on Tuesday of specific charges against United States Senator Isaac Stephenson, the upper branch of the Assembly found it was impossible to take a ballot on the senatorship. Senators who have supported him withdrew. This reduces his vote on joint ballot to 74 four more than are necessary to elect.

No charges were filed in the House and a ballot taken resulted as follows: Stephenson, 60; Brown (Dem.) 16; Rummel (Sec. Dem.) 3; Cook (Rep.) 2; Stout (Rep.) 1, and Congressmen Eech and Cooper one each. Fifteen blank ballots were cast.

### ELECTRICITY FOR MILLS.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Electrical equipment is to be installed in the Lancaster Cotton Mills of Lancaster and the Eureka Cotton Mills and Springdale Mills of Chester. About 3000 horse-power will be furnished the three plants, which operate 100,000 spindles and 2500 looms for yarns, sheetings and ginghams.

### GIRLS DISPLACE MEN WAITERS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Two hundred and fifty waitresses from Boston have arrived here to serve the guests of the Hotel Chalfonte. They take the places of men who quit work.

## Kaiser Honored On Birthday



EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY,

Ruler for whom his capital is decorated today and upon whom congratulations are pouring.

BERLIN—The flower of Germany's royalty was massed in the palace today when two kings, six grand dukes, five dukes and seven reigning princes gathered from the federal states to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Emperor's birthday.

Prince Louis of Bavaria was in attendance. Twenty reigning monarchs, their wives and families, took luncheon at the palace. In all more than 100 royalties sat at the table, graced by the Emperor, who was in a more jovial mood than for months.

All the royalties as they entered embraced and kissed the Kaiser. After public worship in the palace chapel, a salute from 101 guns was fired. Then

followed one of the spectacular features of the day's celebration. Generals, admirals, state officials and nobility paraded before the Emperor bowing low as they passed him.

The day is being celebrated over the entire nation. Berlin is ablaze with decorations and magnificent illuminations are planned for tonight.

Hundreds of congratulatory messages from all over the world poured into the palace today. The message from President Roosevelt is said to have been extremely cordial.

The press speaks in laudatory terms of the ruler, even the opposition papers forgetting for the time being their differences with him.

## In the Realms of Music

### MUNICIPAL CONCERT.

TUESDAY evening in the assembly hall of the Girls' Latin School, William F. Dodge and his orchestra of eight players gave, with the assistance of Professor Louis C. Elson, lecturer, and Earl H. Cartwright, baritone, their 10th concert of the season under the auspices of the music department of the city of Boston. Music arranged for small orchestra from the works of Tchaikovsky, Gounod, and Ambrose Thomas, three songs by Boston composers, the Evening Star baritone aria from "Tannhauser," and a flute solo were performed to an audience which, as always happens at the municipal concerts, filled the hall.

Mr. Elson in his manner of genial, enthusiastic teacher, explained the form and history of all the music that was played and commented on the methods of the composers. A solo number by the flutist, Frank H. Eaton, gave him occasion to say that the flute was not only played in ceremonials of ancient Rome, but was in use long before written history began. Speaking of a song by Miss Margaret Ruthven Lang, the lecturer said that in America more than in any other country women are composing in the advanced forms of music and that in this work Boston women are doing their full part.

The next concert in the municipal course will be given on Friday evening, Jan. 29, in Roslindale. For Mendelssohn's birthday, Feb. 3, Mr. Dodge and Professor Elson are preparing a special Mendelssohn program, which they will give at the Franklin Union.

### "ELEKTRA."

Two cable reports about the production in Dresden of Richard Strauss' one-act opera on the drama "Elektra," of Hugo von Hofmannsthal, agree that the composer came off well in the duel which Elektra and her brother Orestes sing when they recognize each other. If poet and composer have made a good thing of the recognition scene, they have done what taxed the artistry of the old Greek tragedians to the utmost. If Mme. Schumann-Heink delineated well the character of Clytemnestra, Strauss must have found in Hofmannsthal's poetry something to which he could compose a

great contralto part. If there were no more than eight French horns, seven trumpets and eight clarinets in the orchestra, the volume of sound was not much beyond that heard in the Domestic Symphony; so the orchestration of the opera must be within the bounds of present-day musical endurance. The one character in which the poet seems to have displayed his perversity is in that of Elektra herself, whose vengeance against her faithless mother he represents as having no mixture of gentleness.

### NOTES.

Mr. Kupitsky, the tenor of the Boston Opera Company who is to make his first public appearance in Boston at the next concert of the Cecilia Society, is an accomplished singer and actor, too. He has taken leading parts in European opera houses and has sung with the Colonne orchestra at their symphony concerts in Paris. His native Russian is to be the language of the cradle song and of the aria from Tchaikovsky which are assigned to him on the program of Feb. 2.

Miss Germaine, who is arranging for a concert tour of the cities of the East and Middle West, has decided upon Saturday afternoon, Feb. 13, for a piano recital in Chickering hall.

Her program will be as follows:  
I. Prelude and Eugene, Mendelssohn; Piece No. 33, Scarlatti; Valse, Chopin.  
II. Symphonic Studies, Schumann.  
III. Isolde's Music, arranged from Wagner by Liszt; Arabesque, Debussy; Nocturne, Faure; Polonaise, Liszt.

Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes, who on Friday evening are to give in Steinert Hall a recital of sonatas for violin and piano, have been giving their concerts in New York and in other cities, when the duties of Mr. Mannes as principal violinist of Mr. Walter Damrosch's orchestra have permitted.

To have the new opera "Elektra" for production in the Manhattan Opera House means that Oscar Hammerstein must pay Richard Strauss' price. But when was Mr. Hammerstein ever balked by a price?

### FUND TO PROTECT ELM TREES.

WAKEFIELD—An order is being prepared for the coming town meeting, providing for an extra appropriation of \$550 for protecting elm trees from the elm-leaf beetle. Supt. Whittredge recommends immediate action on behalf of the trees, 170 of which are on the park and common.

### PASS LINCOLN DAY RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON—A resolution making Feb. 12, 1909, the anniversary of Lincoln's birth, a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the territories, was passed by the House today.

### TEACHER ASPIRES TO BOARD.

NEW HARTFORD, N. Y.—Miss e. Belle Moore is a candidate for the Republican nomination for school commissioner in the first district of Oneida county. Miss Moore has taught the district and graded schools for 15 years.

### CONCERTS.

JORDAN HALL

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 3, AT 3

Gabrilowitsch

SECOND PIANO RECITAL

Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. at Symphony Hall. Mason & Hamlin piano.

## JEROME READY FOR LIBEL CASE

He Says That As the New York World Is Published in His Jurisdiction He Will Act If Robinson Consents.

NEW YORK—The possibility of the federal authorities having to stand aside to permit the state and county of New York to proceed against the publishers of the New York World for the alleged libel in connection with the Panama purchase is made apparent in a letter written by District Attorney Jerome to U. S. District Attorney Stimson. The hearings before the federal grand jury have been adjourned until next Monday.

If Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of the President, is willing to appear as a complainant witness, Mr. Jerome is ready, his letter states, to begin action at once in the state courts. It would be useless for him to do so, however, he explains, if his inquiry is not given precedence over that begun before the federal grand jury, as acquittal or conviction in one court would act as sufficient defense in the other.

"I have given the matter published in the New York World of Oct. 3, 1908 careful consideration," the letter says, "and am of the opinion that it is plainly a libel upon Charles P. Taft and Douglas Robinson, assuming, of course, that it is untrue as to the syndicate mentioned therein and their alleged connection therewith. Under the law of this state its publication is a crime, and as it was published in the county of New York it is my duty under certain circumstances to prosecute those responsible for the publication."

## WAR CONTRABAND RULES AN ISSUE

WASHINGTON—"The acceptance by the maritime powers of the world of this government's view of the 'continuous voyage' doctrine, which appears to be a feature of the conference now in progress in London, is most important," says a prominent government official.

"By the application of our view of that doctrine we have the right to seize contraband of war from the very moment it starts on the voyage to an enemy's country, even though the intention is to transship such contraband at a neutral port."

"Our country suffered considerably from such transshipments during the civil war."

"It is not surprising, also, that Japan should side with the American government, in view of the proximity of numerous ports which might be made the basis of operations against her. It is not surprising that continental Europe is not manifesting a great deal of interest on this subject, as warlike movements there are apt to be in the shape of an invasion by land with blockade running a secondary consideration."

## PANAMA AROUSED OVER PROPOSITION FOR TIMBER GRANT

Project Known by Name of "Cromwell," and Opposed as a "Gift of the Coast" to an American Syndicate.

### CAUSES HOT DEBATE

PANAMA—Panama is aroused on account of what is termed the proposition of the present administration to make a gift of the entire Caribbean coast of the republic to an American syndicate.

President Obaldia has sent two special appeals to the Chamber of Deputies urging the ratification of the timber concession, and the result has been the stormiest sessions held by the legislative body since it came into existence.

In the debates there have been charges of dishonesty, and there is doubt as to whether the concession will be ratified. It is the pet measure of President Obaldia.

The concession has been designated on the chamber floor as the "Cromwell grant," and an effort has been made to create the impression that William Nelson Cromwell will be the chief beneficiary if the bill should pass.

The syndicate seeks a timber concession on all the land on the Caribbean side from low water to the divide, or top of the water shed, from Costa Rica to Colombia, in other words, about two-thirds of the republic. It is alleged by the deputies that the republic could obtain millions of dollars in cash for this land by dividing it into large sections and offering them to the highest bidders.

It is assumed that the United States may seek to obtain the Chiriqui lagoon, which has been mentioned by Capt. A. T. Mahan as one of the strategic naval bases of the Caribbean, and which is included in the concession.

During the presidency of Dr. Amador application was originally made for the concession. President Amador, after consulting his personal attorney, Dr. Valdez, declined to grant it.

There have been many comments upon Dr. Valdez's change of front, as he is actually a strong advocate of the bill. As the official legal adviser of the government his position has changed radically from that he held as the unofficial counsel for the former President.

### REPORT FAVORS KEEFE'S NAME.

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on immigration has authorized a favorable report on the nomination of Daniel J. Keefe to be commissioner-general of immigration.

## L. P. Hollander & Co.

### Final Clearance Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing

Boys' Clothing	Men's and Youths' Clothing
Entire line of Boys' Norfolk and Beacon Suits, sizes 13 to 16 years. Formerly 10.00 to 20.00. Now 4.00 and 7.00	Odd lot of Young Men's Spring Sack Suits. Formerly 18.00 to 25.00. Now 5.00
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Boys' Ulsters, sizes 12 to 16 years. Formerly 10.00 to 26.00. Now 5.00 to 12.00	Men's Spring Suits, sizes 35 to 42. Formerly 32.00 to 45.00. Now 18.00 to 30.00
Entire line of Boys' Caps. Formerly 1.50 to 3.50. Now .10, .25 and .50	Men's Summer Two-Piece Suits, sizes 34 to 42. Formerly 20.00 to 35.00. Now 14.00 to 20.00
Youths' Winter Sack Suits, sizes 16 to 20 years. Formerly 20.00 to 35.00. Now 14.00 to 18.00	Youths' Spring Suits, sizes 16 to 20 years. Formerly 18.00 to 30.00. Now 10.00 to 18.00
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## FISH COMMISSION SEES NEED OF NEW CULTURE STATION

Petition of Fitchburg Interests Meets With Approval, in Part at Least, of State Board.

## LOW WATER SUPPLY

The petition of J. A. Barton and other members of the Fitchburg Rod and Gun Club that \$25,000 be appropriated by the Legislature for the establishment of a fish culture station is likely to have the endorsement, at least in part, of the state fish and game commission.

This body agrees with the petitioners that the present state hatcheries at Sutton, Winchester, Hadley and Adams are likely to be hampered in the immediate future by the lack of running water in sufficient quantity in the brooks on which they are located.

The claim of the petitioners that the new theory calls for the distribution of trout fingerlings rather than fry does not meet the unqualified approval of the commissioners. They say a great deal depends on where the state hatchery product is to be liberated.

It is to be put into the head waters of a stream where the female would naturally resort to deposit its spawn, the commission holds that fry is the proper state of product to be put there.

If, however, it is to be put into a stream where the water runs more rapidly, fingerlings are better.

On the whole the commission holds the opinion that if the fisheries are to be kept up a continued increased number of fingerlings and fry must be distributed from the state hatcheries. On this account the capacity of the present plants will be reduced in short course of time and something will have to be done.

The petitioners make no recommendation as to where a new station shall be located. They propose to leave a free hand to the commissioners in this matter. The board, however, to date has no location in mind, and if the bill is enacted it will be something of a question for them to decide.

Meanwhile the people of northern Berkshire are resenting the statement in the Fitchburg petition that the stream on which the Adams hatchery is located is likely to go "dry" and will soon have to be abandoned. They are likely to come to the hearing and oppose any plan which looks to such abandonment.

The date for this hearing has not been announced by the fish and game committee as yet, but it is being watched for by a number of different interests.

## CITIZENSHIP AID TO JOB HUNTERS

Judge Lowell in Discussing Naturalization Says Either City Work or Government Protection Chief Motive.

Naturalization was discussed by Judge Francis C. Lowell of the United States circuit court, who has had much experience officially with naturalization cases, Tuesday evening at the first dinner of the season of the Unitarian club at the Vendome.

The first president of the club, Henry F. Miller, welcomed the guests.

After contrasting the present improved system of naturalization with that of two years and a half ago, Judge Lowell said that the reason most men, especially the pick and shovel men among the Italians, want to be naturalized is so they may get a city job; comparatively few wish the privilege of voting. A great many want to have the privilege of returning to their own countries with a passport which will protect them against their former government.

He found the Irish, with their instinct for politics, astonishingly ignorant concerning the constitution, the Jews the quickest witted and most interesting people who come before him, and the Italians from south of Rome or from Sicily the most unresponsive. The northern Italians, from Tuscany, Venice or Genoa, are quicker witted and look more like Yankees.

## FISH HATCHERY WANTED IN MAINE

ROCKLAND, Me.—Many influential men of this city are hoping to have a fish hatchery established in Knox county and petitions are being circulated in the numerous towns and cities asking for it. Last year over 50,000 fish were distributed among the lakes and streams of the county, being furnished in part by the state and in part by the federal government, but the cost of transportation and of distribution was considerable. By means of the new hatchery, which it is believed would cost in the vicinity of \$60,000, the heavy item of distribution would be eliminated.

It is understood here that State Fish Commissioner Leroy T. Carleton is favorable to the scheme. There are a number of ponds hereabouts that would benefit greatly by the plan.

**SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.**  
COLUMBIA, S. C.—The two branches of the Legislature have balloted for E. D. Smith, Democrat, for United States senator. He was the only candidate. The joint assembly will formally declare him elected today.

## TWO ENGINEERS LAY OUT SITE OF FORT CHURCHILL

Make Forty-Eight Day Trip of Eleven Hundred Miles to Far North Over Ice and Snow With Dog Sledges.

## NEW RAIL TERMINAL

OTTAWA, Ont.—To a latitude nearly 60 degrees north the Canadian government sent out two engineers to "lay out the town site" of Fort Churchill. After 48 days' traveling with dog teams and toboggans along the frozen lakes and rivers, they arrived back at Winnipeg Jan. 6 and came on to the capital the following week.

The trip "out" over the ice and snow was easier than the summer's trip "in," and the speed attainable with dogs may be judged by the fact that the distance covered in the 48 days was 1100 miles.

The new "town" consists of the Dominion mounted police station, the Hudson Bay Company's post and the residence of the "mayor."

It is situated on the west coast of Hudson bay and is a port for the big British fur trading company bearing the name of the bay. It will in the future be a great fishing center, and probably continue to be used as in the past, as a base for the explorations being carried on to the north and west through the vast stretches known as the Northwest territories.

It is proposed to make it the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway, now being surveyed from Winnipeg, and as a harbor, therefore, it will greatly increase in importance.

This "town" is one of the few where money is an almost useless commodity, for in this land of the trapper "supplies" take its place entirely. The "factor" is there to buy in "furs" and pay out "supplies." With the advent of the railway this primitive finance system will be a thing of the past; and probably at no very distant period the long trains of hungry, "hulky" dogs will be supplanted by our less picturesque but more useful methods of conveyance.

**PARKMAN ESTATE IS SIX MILLIONS**  
The Appraisers Find That Mortgages Held by Man Who Left Money for Park System Are Valuable.

A settlement of the appraisers' work in the estate of George F. Parkman, who left \$5,000,000 for a Boston park system, has been arrived at and the appraisers, J. Murray Howe, Lawrence H. N. Johnson and Charles R. Sturgis, have issued a statement in which they say the value of the estate is \$6,046,571.49, of which \$5,429,271.49 is in personal property.

In a statement it is shown that in 57 years Parkman increased his original holdings, which he received in a bequest from \$500,000 to more than \$6,000,000, and that during this time his losses from the mortgages which he held totaled less than 3 per cent for the entire period.

The statement in part says: "We find that Mr. Parkman held mortgages on 471 separate pieces of property in and immediately adjacent to the city of Boston, and owned 53 pieces of unencumbered real estate. The total valuation of the mortgages is \$5,230,000, and of the real estate \$617,300."

"Of the 53 pieces of real estate 16 had come into Mr. Parkman's possession through foreclosure of mortgages, while the remaining 37 are all properties inherited by him. Of the mortgages 376 valued at \$4,178,050 are secured by real estate in Boston proper; 68 valued at \$809,500 are secured by real estate in Roxbury; 18 valued at \$191,500 by real estate in Cambridge; three valued at \$21,000 by real estate in South Boston; two valued at \$12,500 by real estate in Charlestown, and one valued at \$4,500 by real estate in West Roxbury."

"An examination of the assessed value of the Boston proper real estate upon which the mortgages lie shows that their average appraised value is almost exactly 60 per cent of the assessment. In the same way the other mortgages show in the appraisal almost exactly 53 per cent of the assessors' valuation."

**JANUARY THUNDER COMES IN CANADA**  
OTTAWA, Ont.—While Montreal is preparing a celebration in honor of "Our Lady of the Snows" in the shape of a winter carnival—all snow and ice sports, with an ice palace included—a very fine thunderstorm, following two days of rain, has given another idea of what Canadian weather can offer. A January thunderstorm in this district was never before known in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

For three days the mercury ranged from 29 degrees to 34 degrees above zero, and finally a few flashes of lightning and rumblings of thunder accompanied the proverbial "January thaw."

The rainfall was about two inches during the three days. This is not unprecedented, although an unusual amount of rain has fallen in a given time.

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Rates for advertisements in these columns: One insertion, 12 cents a line; three or more insertions 10 cents a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines. Telephone Back Bay 4330. Advertisers may have answers sent in care of the New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison ave.

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No one else will sell house lots, camp lots, water front, where bathing, boating, fishing is handy to Boston; also 2-3-acre farms for the low price and terms that I do.

High, dry, rich land that will produce great crops; you can make a living and be independent on 3 acres for life; you can take possession at once, in a few years it cannot be bought for any price; Boston in a radius of 10 miles, population of 1,250,000, which is 1/3 of the population of Mass. The congested city of Boston must be spread into the suburbs, which every intelligent person will know for people of Boston must be housed; my prices and terms are in the reach of all; it is the choicest location for vegetables, garden, fruit and chicken farms and suburban homes; close to a ready market in Boston; houses, schools, churches, fire department near by. Never charges offered for money in Boston suburbs; you have everything to gain in buying suburban house lots, camp lots and farms; get your family away from the city for one month in the hot summer; let them see health and beauty. You can live 4 months in the country for less than you could live one week at any beach; open wide your eyes, think it over, stop paying rent, count your worthless rent receipts, don't be a slave to any landlord. A man who pays rent, ploughs and ploughs and never sows. If you are on earth, own a piece of it. As I have said above, my prices and terms are in the reach of all. Any student of real estate facts; don't put off until spring or summer or you will pay double for these lots. Be your own judge; nothing is as safe as a piece of land; it cannot run away; it cannot die; no bank can fail; take it to Europe with him; no Rockefeller or trust can water all the value out of it. Do as I say; buy now. Send checks, Drafts, Postal or Express Orders to JAMES E. NORTON, 552-553 Old South Bldg., 204 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

**COMPLETE "POULTRY PLANT"**—Great opportunity; 14 room hot-water-heated residence; large incubator, 30x40; nursery brooding house, 14x150; cool brooding house, 14x200; four laying houses, 14x50; one laying house, 11x23; 25 colony houses, 8x10; feed house and all machinery and 20 acres of land; located at Stamford, Conn. 50 minutes from New York. Price \$20,000; buildings alone cost more than this; land valued at \$10,000. FRANK C. PERCIVAL, 440 Columbus Ave., New York City.

**GREAT OPPORTUNITIES** for farmers and investors. I have for sale a number of well improved farms; no irrigation; no floods; best soil in the world; fine climate; will give you reliable information if you buy or not. A. CARLSON, Kennedy, Minn.

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**FOR SALE.**—Beautifully built and located house, Warren St., Newburyport, with or without stable. A bargain to one looking for a home. Call or address C. E. TRUBB, D. N. HANAPP.

**FOR SALE.**—Well established private boarding house in Providence. Those desiring a refined home, address U. A. Monitor Office.

## MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—First mortgages netting 6% in amounts from \$500 up; interest, principal and title guaranteed; no expense to purchasers; we have never had a foreclosure; also municipal and irrigation bonds netting 5% and 6%; also choice farm lands and fruit tracts coming under irrigation; big increase in value; sectional map, prospectus and full particulars free on application.

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R. A. MORRISON, President.  
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**SCHOOLS**  
THE HOME SCHOOL, 12 The Circle, Buffalo, N. Y.; a day and boarding school for the education and scientific culture of children and young people; the second semester begins Feb. 1, 1909. For information or for copy of year-book, Sempterna, address the Principals.

**MANOR SCHOOL.** Stamford, Conn.—A boarding school for girls, graduated to every college and technical school; beautiful location; excellent equipment; junior department. For information and terms, address Head Master, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

**SCHOOL FOR BOYS.** The Allen School, West Newton, Mass., Box 8, college preparation; certificates given; small junior department; athletic director; illustrated catalogue describes special features.

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Individual instruction, short-hand, typewriting and all severe examinations; circular, 120 ROYLSTON STREET.

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Normal classes at studio. Correspondence lessons during entire season. MISS J. A. JONES, Huntington Chambers.

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**WHEN IN DOUBT**  
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Beautiful Summer Residences  
AT SORRENTO AND HANCOCK POINT, on Frenchman's Bay, near BAR HARBOR, Me.; sale prices \$3000 to \$15,000; rent prices \$300 to \$1500; fine cottage sites, all sizes, at 10 cents per foot; scenery, water, roads, walks, libraries, churches, tennis, golf, bathing, boating, nice hotels, etc. GEO. H. GILBERT, room 618, Colonial Building, Boston, Mass., or Ellsworth, Maine.

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
A DUSTLESS home with the wonderful chemically treated cloth that dusts, cleans and polishes everything; injures nothing; no dust in the air; improves with washing; postpaid 25c; your address for particulars; agents wanted. HOWARD DUSTLESS-LESTER, 164 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

**RESTAURANTS**  
**Mass. Chambers Cafe**  
140 Mass. Ave. (near Boylston St.)  
Table d'Hôte Dinner, 50c.  
A la Carte all day.

**Scotch Lunch Room**  
For Men and Women.  
13 Winter St., (take elevator).

## MONEY FOR MORTGAGES

I HAVE trust funds in amounts of \$2500, \$5000, \$10,000 and over for first mortgage in Boston and suburbs. E. H. WIGGIN, 60 State.

**MORTGAGES—C. E. KINGMAN & CO.** 207 Equitable Bldg.; 1st, 2d and construction, placed without delay.

R. P. SANDS, 10 Tremont st., has money to loan in any amount on real estate in Boston and vicinity.

**FOR SALE**  
FOR SALE—One half interest in a well established business in the best city in Iowa; stock consists of furniture, carpets and stoves; business prosperous; about \$20,000 required to handle it. Box 422, Sioux City, Ia.

**FIREPLACES**  
SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED catalogue containing 67 cuts and price list of carved brick mantle fireplaces. PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON FACE BRICK CO., Dept. 35, 165 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

**DENTISTRY**  
JOHN WARNER KEYES, D.M.D. (Harvard '72) has moved his dental office to 1427 F st., Washington, D. C.; tel. Main 2215.

**DRAMATIC.**  
Margaret Curtis  
Late of the Academy of Dramatic Arts, N. Y. City, teaching of children, theatrical managing; coaching a specialty. 15 Dornmann Studios, 194 Clarendon st.

**WOMAN SUFFRAGE HEARING LIMITED**  
Three Hours to Be Given by Committee and One Speaker for Each Side to Be Heard on the Subject.

The committee on constitutional amendments is to give its hearing on Tuesday, Feb. 23, on the question of amending the constitution so as to allow women to vote.

The matter was decided at a somewhat lengthy conference held late Tuesday afternoon between the committee leaders of the women's suffrage movement and Charles R. Saunders, who represents the woman's organization that is opposed to suffrage.

The committee advocated confining the hearing to a single day, saying that instead of the usual program of having a number of speakers on each side who would be apt somewhat to go over the same ground, the committee would prefer to divide the time equally in advance and have a single speaker on each side.

Both Mr. Saunders and his opponents agreed that this was advisable. It developed a little later, however, that each wanted to be allowed to make the closing argument.

The matter was talked over for some time and it was agreed that the hearing should commence at 10 o'clock sharp. The petitioners for suffrage are then to have an hour in which to reply, and the third hour, allowed for the arguments, is to be equally divided, the petitioners taking the first half and Mr. Saunders closing for his clients.

This program is considerably different from what used to be in vogue a few years ago. Several days would be devoted to the subject and any number of speakers, some of them of national reputation, would address the committee.

**NO ILLINOIS SENATOR YET.**  
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The Illinois senatorial deadlock is unbroken and balloting continues. Albert J. Hopkins, Republican, primary choice for senator, Tuesday lacked but nine votes for a choice.

**BOOTBLACKS CLOSE SUNDAY.**  
PROVIDENCE—All the bootblack establishments in the city will be closed on Sunday hereafter, in accord with a vote taken by the police commissioners at the regular meeting Tuesday.

## BRITISH LABOR'S RADICAL PROGRAM

Conference in Favor of Compulsory Work for the Unemployed and Increased Taxes on Incomes.

PORTSMOUTH, England—The British Labor party, a political organization of admitted socialistic aims, began its ninth annual conference here today with the largest attendance in its history.

Philip Snowden, called by many Europe's ablest socialist, called the meeting to order and will preside throughout the conference.

Included in the laws which the party has declared for are the following: Compelling the government to find work or maintenance for the unemployed.

Imposing a super tax, in addition to the existing income tax, upon all excessively large incomes.

A special tax upon government conferred monopolies.

Increasing estate and legacy duties.

Taxing land values to the point of confiscation of unproductive estates.

Particularly taxing the unearned increase of a wealth so as to prevent the growth if not the retention of huge fortunes in private hands.

The labor party leaders say that these proposed taxes could easily provide for old age pensions and the relief of the unemployed.

Both Liberals and Conservatives consider the labor program too radical. So strong has the labor party become, however, that, against the wishes of a large element in its own ranks, Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George will include a part of the labor proposals in his budget next March.

**CAPITAL FOR NEW PLANT.**  
ALLENTOWN, Pa.—The capital of the Mauch Chunk Silk Mill Company has been raised from \$50,000 to \$100,000. It is said that the money will be used to build a new mill at Nesquehoning.

**UTICA MILL ENLARGES.**  
ALBANY, N. Y.—An addition is to be erected by the Utica Knitting Company at Oriskany Falls. It will include a bleachery.

**GRANT YARN COMPANY ENLARGES.**  
FITCHBURG, Mass.—The Grant Yarn Company will add to its No. 3 factory, making it three-story throughout.

## LINE TO SEATTLE FROM GALVESTON

Hill Roads to Operate Longest Through Train Service in the Country Over This Route.

GALVESTON, Tex.—It is announced that the Hill lines would start through-train service June 1 from Galveston to Seattle. The train will run over the Texas & Brazos Valley, the Fort Worth & Denver, the Colorado & Southern, the Burlington and the Great Northern roads.

This will make the longest run in the country for through trains; the distance covered to be about 2900 miles.

That some far-reaching changes in traffic arrangements were impending was made evident last week, when it was announced that the Burlington intended to take over the direct operation of the Colorado & Southern system. While the Burlington had control, it had permitted President Frank Trumbull to conduct its affairs separately.

It was said, however, that President George B. Harris of the Burlington was soon to be elected head of the Colorado & Southern, the Fort Worth and other lines. The Burlington heretofore has had a through traffic line from Seattle to Denver in conjunction with the Great Northern, and the Colorado has had a through line from Denver to Galveston.

Under the concentrated management these two lines will be connected into the great through route.

**CANADIANS HAIL BORDEN AS CHIEF**  
OTTAWA, Ont.—The result of an enthusiastic Conservative caucus held lately settles decidedly whether there is any question about the leadership of the Conservative party. Mr. Borden met the members and plainly expressed his willingness to step down from the leadership of his majesty's loyal opposition if they thought the good of the party demanded it and they had a man to fill his shoes. This was followed by a unanimous chorus of "No" and continued cheering for the leader.

Members from the Atlantic to the Pacific vigorously attested their conviction that Mr. Borden was the only man to fill the position.

## BULGARIA SEIZES RAILWAY CONTROL

Step Is Taken to Facilitate the Mobilization of Troops and Bourses Show Increasing Weakness.

LONDON—A message from Sofia today says the Bulgarian war department has taken over the control of the railroads from the civil authorities to facilitate the mobilization of the Bulgarian army.

War Minister Zivkovitch of Serbia has sent an urgent request to the Skupstina for heavy credits to complete Serbia's armament plan.

The bourses in Constantinople and Sofia and other capitals show increasing weakness, and newspapers throughout Europe today regard the Balkan situation as the most acute since the initial crisis.

SOPIA—Despite the mobilization of some 25,000 soldiers on the Turkish frontier, the government insists that it does not contemplate any aggression against Turkey. The 10th regiment, which was quartered at Harkovo, is now in camp on the frontier.

The movement is purely defensive, the war office contends. The Bulgarian commanders are under orders, it is stated, to commit no overt act, but to be ready to repel any Turkish invasion.

**COLLEGE MONTHLY PROMOTES.**  
DURHAM, N. H.—The State Agricultural College Monthly has made C. O. Brown business manager. Charles F. Whitehouse '11, Allen Loten '12, and C. E. Chamberlain '12 have been elected to the board of directors.

**IPSWICH MILLS TO CONSOLIDATE.**  
IPSWICH, Mass.—The upper and lower plants of the Ipswich mills are reported as about to be consolidated, and it is said that a mill boarding house and an addition to the power plant are in prospect.

**BANNER COTTON SALE.**  
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—B. A. Meador, in charge of the Farmers' Union Cotton Company, has completed one of the largest sales in the state effected through this organization. It consisted of 1600 bales of cotton, bringing more than \$80,000.

## MUSIC

**ODELL'S ORCHESTRA**  
For all occasions. Weddings a specialty. 163 Tremont st.; tel. 846-2 Oxford.

**VIOLIN** instruction, thorough method, correct bowing. The Kanrich Orchestral Club, A. M. KANRICH, 1444 Tremont st.

**FREDERICK N. WATERMAN.** voice placement, development; artistic singing. New Century Bldg., 117 Huntington ave.

**MISS RHEIN, PIANIST.**  
Teacher, accompanist, practical tuner. 30 St. Stephen st., Tel. 4089-2 B. B.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
WHOLESALE PIANOS AND RETAIL FACTORY REPRESENTATIVE; Kimball, Price & Teagle, Marshall & Wendell, Princeton, Draper Bros., Leslie Bros., etc. 813 Prospect Ave., O'Brien Building.

**MILTON R. SLOCUM**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.  
Phone Central 772-L. Main 2681

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PIPE, REED AND CHURCH ORGANS.  
120 ROYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.



# Latest News of the Financial and Business World

## STOCK TRADERS SATISFIED WITH THE CONDITIONS

Market Is Not Influenced to Any Extent by Report of the Steel Corporation and Continues Rather Steady.

## RAILROADS HIGHER

A firmness in the tone of the New York market in the early trading denoted to many that business conditions throughout the country were in a healthy state. The report of the United States Steel corporation for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last, which was made public after the close of the market yesterday, had little effect on prices today and the steadiness of the market with a slightly stronger opening was taken to mean that the business of the Steel corporation was satisfactory and that the street was well pleased with the prospects of the corporation as shown in the increased number of unfilled orders on the books of the company.

The steel industry is looked upon as a backbone of business and, although it is thought that the effect of the report has been discounted in the market so far as the steel issues themselves are concerned, the publication of the figures will inspire with courage many doubting business men. The earnings of the company were not so large as they were for the preceding quarter, but it is the future that business men and traders count most upon, and there is much optimism in all commercial circles at present.

Steel common sold at 53 1/2 to 53 3/4 during the forenoon and the preferred around 114 1/2. Some of the railroads were particularly strong. Missouri Pacific opened at 71 1/2, a gain of 1/4 over last night's closing price, and advanced further to 72 1/2 before noon. The very favorable showing of December earnings made by the Atchafalaya caused that stock to open 1/2 higher at 100 1/2 and advance to 101 1/2. Texas & Pacific was conspicuously strong, opening at 34 1/2 and advancing to 36 within an hour. Wabash preferred moved up to 1/2 at the opening and held strong most of the day. Favorable developments concerning the company's property are said to be pending. Chesapeake & Ohio was heavy. After opening 1/2 higher it declined a point.

Wolverine was rather conspicuous on the Boston market dropping five points in the early trading to 145 on small sales. Old Dominion was easier declining from 52 to 51 1/2. General Electric was lower at 156. Tennessee Copper advanced to 46, a gain of 1 1/2. Boston Elevated sold unchanged at 128. There was considerable activity in the bond group and prices were generally higher. American Telephone & Telegraph convertible 4s sold at 92 1/2. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4s at 97 1/2. New England Cotton Yarn 5s at 103 1/2. Steel 5s, 1913, at 100 1/2.

During the early afternoon the market became quite strong, some of the railroads making gains of several points over the opening. Rio Grande sold up to 42 1/2 after opening at 38 1/2. Norfolk & Western advanced to 92 1/2, a gain of 1/4 over last night's closing. Chesapeake & Ohio sold up to 65 1/2, after opening at 64. New York Central advanced to 131. The Boston market was somewhat irregular and very dull.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The state supreme court of appeals of Virginia decided against Virginia railroads in the 2-cent rate case.

Independent steel men met in Pittsburgh to protest against any change in the present tariff rate.

It is announced that Edison J. Chamberlin, formerly manager of the Canadian Atlantic, has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, succeeding Frank W. Morse resigned.

Counsel for Consolidated Gas Company say they expect a decision on their application to the supreme court for a rehearing on the 80-cent gas case before Feb. 4.

A plan of reorganization of the Cuba Eastern Railroad Company and its subsidiaries, financed by the Knickerbocker Trust Company, has been proposed by the bondholders' committee. They are in favor of the formation of a new corporation which will issue \$600,000 first mortgage bonds, \$2,750,000 first preferred, \$2,500,000 second preferred, and \$2,500,000 common stock.

Henry R. Cabot appeared before the railroad commissioners this morning on the question of the new Boston & Lowell bond issue. There was no opposition.

At the hearing this morning given by the railroad commissioners on the proposed issue of additional stock by the Fitchburg Railroad Company, Moses Williams appeared for the railroad. There was no opposition, and the commissioners adopted the usual procedure of inquiring into the matter.

## IMMIGRATION STATION BILL

WASHINGTON—The long pending bill providing for an immigration station in Boston, which has been switching back and forth between the House and Senate conference committees, probably will be agreed upon some time this week.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Amalgamated Copper	78 1/4	78 3/4	78 1/4	78 1/4
Amer. Car & Foundry	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 1/2
Amer. Locomotive	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 1/2
Amer. Smelt & Refining	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 1/2
Amer. Smelt & Ref. Ind.	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 1/2
Amer. Sugar	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 1/2
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	123 1/4	123 3/4	123 1/4	123 1/4
Amer. Tobacco pref.	12	12 1/4	12	12
Anacosta	46 1/4	46 3/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
Atchafalaya	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	103 1/4	103 3/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio	112 1/4	112 3/4	112 1/4	112 1/4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	70 1/4	70 3/4	70 1/4	70 1/4
Canadian Pacific	172 1/4	172 3/4	172 1/4	172 1/4
Central Leather	22	22 1/4	22	22
Chesapeake & Ohio	64	64 1/4	64	64
Chicago & Alton	65	65 1/4	65	65
Chicago Great Western	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 1/2
Consolidated Gas	120 1/4	120 3/4	120 1/4	120 1/4
Delaware & Hudson	176	176 1/4	176	176
Denver & Rio Grande	35 1/4	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Erie	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 1/2
General Electric	156 1/2	156 3/4	156 1/2	156 1/2
Great Northern pref.	143 1/4	143 3/4	143 1/4	143 1/4
Great Northern Ore. pref.	71 1/4	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
Illinois Central	140 1/4	140 3/4	140 1/4	140 1/4
Kansas & Texas	43 1/4	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Mexican Central pref.	23 1/4	23 3/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Missouri Pacific	71 1/4	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
National Lead	80 1/4	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
New York Central	129 1/4	129 3/4	129 1/4	129 1/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	158 1/4	158 3/4	158 1/4	158 1/4
Norfolk & Western	81 1/4	81 3/4	81 1/4	81 1/4
Northern Pacific	140 1/4	140 3/4	140 1/4	140 1/4
Northwestern	171 1/4	171 3/4	171 1/4	171 1/4
Pennsylvania	127 1/4	127 3/4	127 1/4	127 1/4
People's Gas	105 1/4	105 3/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
Pressed Steel Car	43 1/4	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Pullman	170 1/4	170 3/4	170 1/4	170 1/4
Reading	137 1/4	137 3/4	137 1/4	137 1/4
Republic Steel	25 1/4	25 3/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Rio Island pref.	62	62 1/4	62	62
Sloss-Sheffield & L.	78 1/4	78 3/4	78 1/4	78 1/4
Southern Railway	109 1/4	109 3/4	109 1/4	109 1/4
Southern Pacific	120 1/4	120 3/4	120 1/4	120 1/4
St. Paul	160 1/4	160 3/4	160 1/4	160 1/4
Texas Pacific	45 1/4	45 3/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
Union Pacific	179 1/4	179 3/4	179 1/4	179 1/4
U. S. Rubber	32	32 1/4	32	32
U. S. Rubber pref.	101 1/4	101 3/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
U. S. Steel	43 1/4	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
U. S. Steel pref.	114 1/4	114 3/4	114 1/4	114 1/4
Wabash	19 1/4	19 3/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Westinghouse Electric	81	81 1/4	81	81
Wisconsin Central	40 1/4	40 3/4	40 1/4	40 1/4

## BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Am. Tel. & Tel. conv.	123 1/4	123 3/4	123 1/4	123 1/4
Atchafalaya	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atchafalaya gen.	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	103 1/4	103 3/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
Chicago Rock Island	77 1/4	77 3/4	77 1/4	77 1/4
Interboro Mt. Co. 4 1/2s	80 1/4	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
Japan 4 1/2s new	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s old	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 1/2
Kansas & Texas	43 1/4	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Mexican 2d incomes	23 1/4	23 3/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Missouri Pacific	71 1/4	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
New York City 1915 new	104 1/4	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
N. Y. City 4 1/2s new	124 1/4	124 3/4	124 1/4	124 1/4
Norfolk & Western	81 1/4	81 3/4	81 1/4	81 1/4
Pennsylvania conv. 1915	80 1/4	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
Reading gen.	100 1/4	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Southern Railway	109 1/4	109 3/4	109 1/4	109 1/4
United States Steel	143 1/4	143 3/4	143 1/4	143 1/4
Union Pacific	179 1/4	179 3/4	179 1/4	179 1/4
Wabash	19 1/4	19 3/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Wisconsin Central	40 1/4	40 3/4	40 1/4	40 1/4

## GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
U. S. Reg. 2s	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 1/2
do coupon	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 1/2
U. S. Reg. 3s	100 1/4	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
do coupon	100 1/4	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Small bonds	100	100 1/4	100	100
U. S. Reg. 4s	119 1/2	119 3/4	119 1/2	119 1/2
do coupon	119 1/2	119 3/4	119 1/2	119 1/2
Panama S. S. Co.	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 1/2
Dist. Columbia 4 1/2s	109	109 1/4	109	109
Philippine 4s	100	100 1/4	100	100

## MARKET NEWS

A representative of the controlling interest in the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company says that there is no truth in the report from Pittsburgh that the Western Maryland, the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal, the West Side Belt and the Wheeling & Lake Erie are to be merged into one corporation. He admitted, however, that it is proposed to consolidate the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Pittsburg Terminal properties if a plan satisfactory to the security holders of the two companies can be worked out. He declared that several months would be required to accomplish this.

Reports that have just been received at the general office of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia, show that the sum of \$25,617,255 has been paid in benefits by the relief department of the Pennsylvania system in the last 23 years. Of this amount, \$15,224,675 went to members, who through illness or accident, were unable to work. The remainder, \$10,392,579, has been paid to the families of members who have died.

ATLANTA, Ga.—At a banquet in his honor given by the Augusta Chamber of Commerce, E. H. Harriman outlined the policy of his railroads in the state of Georgia. "If the state will cease to be antagonistic to the railroad's interest I will spend \$10,000,000 on the Georgia Central Railroad."

Mark T. Cox, assignee of Henry W. Poor, trading as H. W. Poor & Co., banker and broker, of 33 Wall street, who made an assignment on Dec. 26, has not been able to complete schedules. Judge Erlanger of the supreme court has granted an order for leave to file a provisional bond of \$140,000 until the schedules are filed. The actual assets of the Poor Co. were \$138,410, consisting of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, \$70,000; private library in process of sale, \$35,000; office furniture, \$1000; cash and notes, \$410, and outstanding discounts, \$10,000, the nominal value of which is \$475,589.

## UNSHORN WOOL IN MUCH DEMAND AT PRESENT TIME

Holding Warehouse Project and Higher Prices Abroad Contribute Mostly to the Growth of the Movement.

## BUYERS OUT WEST

Growing sections in the West are sharing with the London and other foreign markets in the attention that wool merchants are bestowing upon the new supplies which they will require in the near future to meet the demands of manufacturers.

There is more contracting at the present time for unshorn wool than has taken place at the corresponding season for two or three years. Last year there was very little purchasing of this character, and less was reported two years ago than has been recorded this year by a considerable amount.

Two causes have contributed especially to the growth of this movement. One of them is the holding warehouse project described recently in the news despatches from the West, and the other is the sustained price level for wools abroad.

Wool dealers of Boston are not only represented in the primary markets more generally this year, but they are paying higher prices to secure the desirable clips, in some instances 2 to 5 cents per pound above 1908 quotations for the same producers' clips being offered.

Finding that the buying movement was attaining greater headway than they expected it would, some of the dealers who were not at first disposed to identify themselves with so speculative a course have joined the bidders in the territory wool sections, and have their buyers out in Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho and Montana, sizing up the situation and participating in the effort to purchase to advantage.

On Tuesday the report came from Great Falls, Mont., that one of the largest wool transactions in the history of Montana had been consummated. J. B. Long & Co., large sheep owners, have sold to the buyer for Hecht, Liebmann & Co. of Boston 1,500,000 pounds of wool for 20 cents a pound, or \$300,000.

Estimates of the amount already under contract vary all the way from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds. To what extent this procedure will offset the storage warehouse plans of the growers is not as yet determinable, but it will undoubtedly affect the storage scheme to an appreciable extent if kept up aggressively for the next month or two, as now seems likely to be the case.

Considerable imported wool is finding a market here at the present time, and prices are very firm on all offerings, both domestic and foreign. South American crossbreds have figured largely in recent transactions, the advances reported at the London sales having accelerated the closing of some deals on which the prices named by holders looked attractive compared with the foreign quotations. High quarters have sold around 31 to 32 cents, with some especially desirable lots at 32 to 33 cents. For New Zealand crossbreds 34 to 36 cents has been quoted.

Domestic fleeces, being in light supply, have sold in limited quantity, but at strong prices. Ohio XX and above is quoted at 34 to 34 1/2 cents, Ohio one-half at 30 cents, with a few holders asking 1/2 to 1 cent higher, three-eighths at 30 cents for Ohio, and 28 to 29 cents for Michigan. Delaines bring 30 cents for fine washed.

There is a broader demand for rug and carpet wools, the call for the output of the manufacturers having improved considerably this season. Supplies of class III wools for this line of manufacturing are lighter than usual, and are very firmly held.

## BOSTON CURB

	Range of prices from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Abmex	12 1/2
Art. Mich.	1 1/4
Art. W. I. com.	6 1/2
do 2d	10 1/2
do 3d	18 1/2
Bay State Gas	7 1/2
Beaver	15 1/2
Black Mt.	21 1/2
Boston Ely	1 1/2
Bowdoin	15 1/2
Butte & Balak.	16
Cal. & Corbin	2 1/2
Colliery	50 1/2
Compressed Air	50 1/2
Corbin Copper	6 1/2
Cumberland Ely	8 1/2
Davis-Daly	21 1/2
Douglas Copper	18 1/2
Eclipse Oil	18 1/2
First National Copper	8 1/2
Chemung	18 1/2
Giroux	8 1/2
Goldfield Consol.	8 1/2
Goldfield-Florence	4 1/2
La. Row	6 1/2
Kerr Lake	8 1/2
Laramie	9 1/2
McKinley	9 1/2
Mayette	7 1/2
do (ass't) unpaid	7 1/2
National Exploration	7 1/2
Nevada Utah	35 1/2
Oil Copper	6 1/2
Palmer Mt.	30 1/2
Raven	9 1/2
Rawhide	21 1/2
Rawhide Coal	5 1/2
San Antonio	8 1/2
Silver Lake	13 1/2
Silver Queen	9 1/2
So. West. Dev.	30 1/2
Superior & Boston	13 1/2
U. S. Rubber	102 1/2
Vulture	6 1/2

FRESHMAN WINS HONOR. ROCHESTER, N. H.—Conrad Snow, son of Attorney Leslie P. Snow of this city, R. H. S. '08, a Dartmouth freshman, has made the university debating team.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

MINING.			
	Open.	High.	Low.
Adventure.....	8	8 1/4	8
Arctadian.....	3	3 1/4	3
Arizona Commercial.....	25 1/4	25 3/4	25 1/4
Atlantic.....	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2
Butte Coalition.....	24	24 1/4	24
Calumet & Arizona.....	110	110 1/4	109 1/2
Calumet & Hecla.....	680	680 1/4	680
Centennial.....	30	31	30
Consolidated Mercer.....	300	300 1/2	300
Copper Range.....	75 1/4	75 3/4	75 1/2
Daily-West.....	10	10 1/2	10
Franklin.....	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2
Granby.....	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2
Greene-Cannons.....	11 1/4	11 3/4	11 1/4
Mex. Con.....	4	4 1/4	4
Michigan.....	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2
Mohawk.....	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2
Nevada.....	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2
North Butte.....	7 1/4	7 3/4	7 1/4
Old Dominion.....	32	32 1/4	31 3/4
Oscoda.....	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/2
Parrot.....	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2
Quincy.....	9 1/4	9 3/4	9 1/4
Rhode Island.....	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2
Santa Fe.....	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2
Shannon.....	15 1/4	15 3/4	15 1/4
Superior Copper.....	37	37 1/2	37
Tennessee.....	46	46 1/4	45 3/4
Trinity.....	15 1/2	15 3/2	15 1/2
Utah Consolidated.....	45 1/2	45 3/4	45
Utah Copper Co.....	44 1/2	44 3/4	44
Victoria.....	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2
Winona.....	5 1/4	5 3/4	5 1/4
Wolverine.....	150	150 1/4	149



Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited

# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## Resisted Reforms Welcomed

No more bitter controversy ever ruled in this country than that over human slavery, and before it was abolished a great civil war had to be fought.

Yet, today, there could not probably be found anywhere in the United States an advocate of slavery. The very section where slavery most flourished, and which fought hardest for its maintenance, would not now re-establish it. There is general agreement that slavery was not only wrong but uneconomic. The only question that is in dispute—and it is now of course a purely academic question—is whether the methods adopted to get rid of slavery were the best that could have been adopted. It is argued by some that the institution of slavery would have broken down of its own weight, if left to itself, and that the attacks of the agitators and friction produced by unceasing controversy served only to bring on a costly war that might have been avoided if saner methods had been adopted. In the nature of the case no one can say definitely whether this condition is well grounded or not.

Now pass to the reforms instituted during the past few years, and which by some are held to have produced that unrest and shock to confidence that caused the panic of 1907.

Speaking broadly, there are very few

## New Year's Resolution of a Business Man

To be joyous in my work, moderate in my pleasures, chary in my confidences, faithful in my friendships, to be energetic but not excitable, enthusiastic but not fanatical; loyal to the truth as I see it, but ever open minded to newer light; to abhor gush as I would profanity, and to hate cant as I would a lie; to be careful in my promises, punctual in my engagements, candid with myself and frank with others; to discourage shams and rejoice in all that is beautiful and true; to do my work and live my life so that neither shall require defense nor apology; to honor no one simply because rich or famous, and despise no one because humble or poor; to be gentle and considerate toward the weak, respectful yet self-respecting toward the great; courteous to all, obsequious to none; to seek wisdom from great books and inspiration from good men; to invigorate my mind with noble thoughts as I do my body with sunshine and fresh air; to prize all sweet human friendships and seek to make at least one home happy; to have charity for the erring, sympathy for the sorrowing, cheer for the despondent; to be indifferent to none, helpful to some, friendly with all—this shall be my endeavor during the coming year.—From the Congressionalist.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
PUBLISHING SOCIETY.

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the  
Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID.

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

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Daily, one year..... 5.00

In all other countries:

Daily, six months..... 4.50  
Daily, one year..... 8.00

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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## RELIEF FOR SAN FRANCISCO HORSES

Special means for providing drinking water since great fire.



FIRST WATER TROUGH ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY IN THE BURNT DISTRICT A FEW WEEKS AFTER THE FIRE.

These troughs were elevated 3½ feet above the pavement, were 20 feet long and had a self-filling attachment, with faucet and drinking cup for drivers.

Providing of drinking places for horses has been an interesting feature of the work of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals since the great fire and earthquake. Two new troughs for horses have been erected by the society in the past month, one at Eighth and Bryant streets and

one on the San Bruno road at the Six-Mile House.

The idea of erecting wooden watering troughs about the city as a temporary measure to alleviate the great suffering from thirst of the thousands of horses used here after the fire in removing debris from the ruins, was first conceived by Mr. George Renner of the Draymen's Association, which erected a

number of troughs. Upon Mr. Renner's suggestion the society also erected six troughs at that time, and these were so universally used by teamsters and the public in general, that they have been maintained ever since, and at a recent meeting of the board of trustees it was decided to make them a permanent department of the work. Five wooden and two steel and concrete water troughs are now in use and this number will be increased by the addition of four steel and concrete ones, established in parts of the city where heavy teaming makes them most required, and the entire number will be kept in service until such time as they can be replaced by ornamental fountains. The Draymen's Association volunteered its assistance and will pay the cost of material for the construction of the troughs.

The society endeavored to have the Spring Valley Water Co. supply the troughs with water free, but its efforts failed, although William B. Bourn, president of the company, made a personal donation to assist in the work. It has been decided to pay for the water from a bequest which came to the society recently from the estate of Mrs. Rosalie Colombat with the request that it be put to some specific and practical use for the benefit of animals, and this use of the money, which is sufficient to pay for all the water served through the troughs for some time to come, is considered by the trustees of the organization an appropriate expression of the wishes of the donor and a fitting tribute to her benevolent spirit.

## A FIRST AID TO RIGHT LIVING

Model Tenements Rising in Chicago.

Chicago is about to benefit from the construction of model tenements. At 5528 and 5530 Lake avenue, the heart of the notorious "black belt" of Hyde Park, there has arisen a clean, presentable structure of attractive yellow brick which will serve as an object lesson for others who believe seriously in a definite rehabilitation of the slum section of the city.

The building is the model tenement built by William M. Hoyt, wholesale grocer, on lines which brought Architect H. W. Tomlinson the earnest commendation of the housing committee of the City Club.

The building faces the elevated tracks of the Illinois Central from the midst of a row of irregular shacks.

Mr. Hoyt, believing that clean, decent surroundings are a first aid to right living, has furnished them for the prospective tenants of the building. For a sum almost as small as many of the colored people of all the neighborhood pay for dirty, ill ventilated suites of rooms Mr. Hoyt has provided, four and five room flats which have steam heat, janitor service, illuminating gas, hot and cold water, hardwood floors, electric bells, speaking tubes, letter boxes, window shades, full bathroom conveniences—even to a shower—scientific ventilation, and so on.

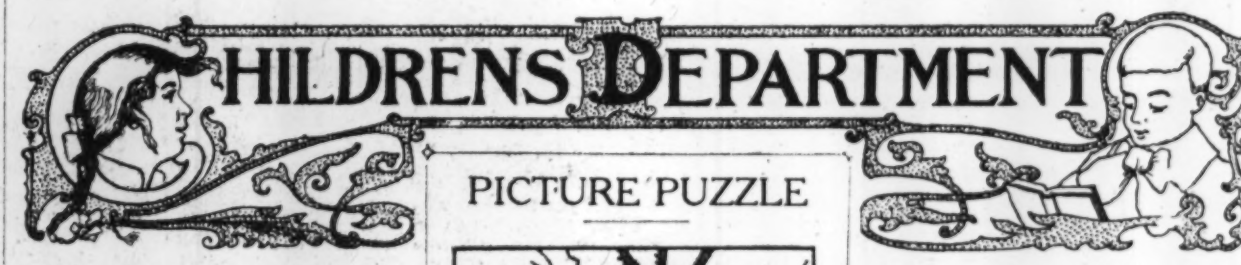
The buildings in the neighborhood, says the Chicago Post, it almost appears, realize that there is something new, strangely clean and decent, and unexpected in their midst. Each of the old structures seems to be leaning over toward the new as if to hear and see all that was going on there.

On one there seems even to be an expression of joy—if a building may be said to have anything so human. "This edifice is a one-story affair wearing an

## A Geographical Dainty

Little Francis, aged seven, has just begun to study geography. The other day he was given a dessert for his dinner which he enjoyed very much. He was told that it was called "Floating island."

A few days later he asked his big sister coaxingly to make him some more of that "swimming peninsula!"—The Children's Star.



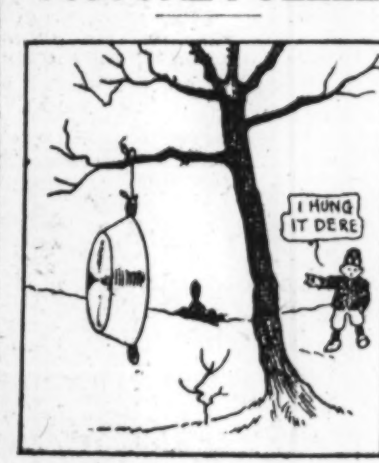
## Aesop's Fables Retold.

### THE ASTRONOMER.

An Astronomer used to go out at night to observe the stars. One evening as he wandered through the suburbs with his whole attention fixed on the sky, he fell unawares into a deep well. While he lamented and bewailed his sores and bruises and cried loudly for help, a neighbor ran to the well and learning what had happened, said: "Hark you, old man, why in striving to pry into what is in heaven, do you not manage to see what is on earth?"

The neighbor might have given him help without harsh words, for doubtless the old man was doing as great a service by studying the stars as was the neighbor in studying the fields around him. But it is well for all of us to learn how to move aright among the things of life with which we have immediate contact. For we must first learn to walk in the fields without harm, before we may take it upon ourselves to study the stars.

## PICTURE PUZZLE



Certain room in a house.

## ANSWER TO THE LAST PUZZLE.

Mystic Arts: Servant, infant, slant, mendicant, truant, chant, regnant, lieutenant.

To play too good a game of billiards is evidence of a misspent youth.—Herbert Spencer.

## A Child's Explanation of the Elephant and the Mouse

The animal which the elephant is most afraid of is the mouse. When the elephant sees a mouse he will run as fast as he can go into the thickest jungle and hide in the bushes. He could lift up one foot and step on the mouse and that would be the last of his fear. That reminds me of us. We will be afraid of a small thing, but we could just put an understanding on it and crush it. When God gave us dominion over all he meant that everything should dwell in peace. Instead, when we see a lion or a bear, we think he will eat us up. If we know that God gave us dominion over the lion, the lion will not eat us any more than the lions eat Daniel, or the mouse would eat the elephant.—From the Sempterna.

The hoe is a good teacher. . . . Man that don't hoe his character every day or two won't have any.—Irving Bacheller: "Uncle Eb's Last Day A-Fishing."

## GET-RICH-QUICK FARMING

Not All That Glitters Therein is Gold.

Nothing better illustrates the truth of that old adage that "all is not gold that glitters" than the unusual crops and animals that from time to time bob up so rarely in the periodicals. For instance, a man dropped in the writer's office to inquire about raising frogs out on Long Island. He had the land, or rather marsh, frogs were plentiful, as evidenced by their nightly concerts, the market was close by, and so on. Another man inquired about mushrooms which he was sure must be very profitable because they will grow anywhere, even in dark caves, and because all the best restaurants want mushrooms for flavoring. Still another, a sportsman, has become enthusiastic over pheasants which com-

mand such high prices whether for game, for ornament, or for luxurious living. Other people run to foxes, skunks, ginseng, or some other thing that commands a big price. Always the big price is the charming note in these things.

How do these things come to attract notice? Always from the wrong end, the "money-in-it" end. Some well-meaning fellow remarks that there ought to be money in raising frogs, for instance, because the tadpoles live on muddy water which costs nothing, and the frogs eat bugs, which not only cost nothing but are a nuisance; therefore—and it is all figured out. Gossip spreads the tale and the press gives it in due time to the public, who swallow it.

The trouble with all these "special crops" is that the difficulties in producing them keep the price up. Since we have spoken of frogs, let's continue. The tadpoles are sure to dry up if the water fails, or they may form choice morsels for newts, but should they reach frog-hood they may meet the fate of the frog that "would a wooling go"—be gobbled by ducks. Then, too, there is always a possibility of a hopping legira. Mushrooms may not grow; they usually don't when they are wanted to! Ginseng may be worth \$10 a pound, but cost \$15 to produce and perhaps the Chinese may have become too enlightened to buy it by the time it is of marketable size, four to six or more years.

Moral—Potatoes, chickens, and butter may not look so big on paper but they're fairly reliable.

## Shear Wit

Advice—"You've got to put a certain amount of dependence on yohself," said Uncle Eben. "De man dat goes around lookin' for too much advice is liable to find himself in de position of de gemman dat gets so interested readin' de timetable dat he misses his train."—Washington Star.

Hairbreadth Escape—"Will father be an angel?" asked the little boy. "He's got whiskers, and angels don't have any." "Well," replied the grandmother, "your father may get there, but it will be by a close shave."—Atlanta Constitution.

Let us remember that gracious speech flows from a gracious heart.

## COMMANDS AND PROMISES

We are constantly reminding ourselves that the Bible is full of promises from God to men, through which all good should come to God's children, and we spend a great deal of time in wondering and asking why we are not the recipients of these many promised blessings. Are we still so childish that we remember only the pennies which our father has promised us for the piece of work he has given us to do, and forget the work that must come first? Jesus said, "If ye love me, keep my commandments." He did not say, "If ye love me, you shall have all the rewards of keeping my commandments without the need of observing them, but he did say in many places that obedience to his commands and those of his Father would certainly be followed by rich blessings and abundant rewards, though there is always a condition precedent to the enjoyment of the good promises.

The promises of the Bible are always preceded by commands to be or to do. Except for our childish fear and lack of faith there would be no need for promises. An understanding of our Father and of our relation to Him would make it necessary for us to hear no more than the command, and we would be on our

way to execute it. Such an understanding would include the certainty that a more ample reward awaits our return than we could have asked for, since He "is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us." Also the conditions under which the work is to be done will have no more deterrent effect upon us than doubt of reward. Daniel paid no further attention to his enemies and to their schemes against him and against the honor of his God, when he "knew that the writing was signed," than to keep his face steadfastly toward the house and city of that God, and to renew his communion with Him three times a day. He did not inquire as to whether the result of this fidelity to God's commands would be reward or penalty. When he was thrown into the lions' den, it may have seemed even to himself that the latter was his portion, still he looked nowhere but to his God, and the story of his magnificent reward has come down the centuries to strengthen thousands of wavering hearts.

We must not be time-servers, watchers of the clock, workmen whose chief thought through the day is its end, that we may be released from labor and re-

ceive our wages. The tithes must be brought into the storehouse before the "blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive," will be poured out. "The enduring, the good, and the true" will be brought into our experience, but only as we "hold thought steadfastly" to these things, and "proportionally to their occupancy of [our] thoughts" (Science and Health, p. 201). Only those who have striven for this experience know what it means thus to "hold thought steadfastly."

Christian Science teaching has called the attention of the Christian world to the truth that all of God's promises, made through His prophets and through Jesus, are to be claimed and will be kept, one equally with another. Those who are not ready to accept this teaching in its practical application to the needs of human life today are prone to attribute every seeming lack of the full manifestation of such fulfillment to some fault or lack of truth in the teaching or in the promise itself. Perhaps they say that they themselves have claimed the promises and have failed to receive according to them. These persons, in their prayers or works, have certainly not obeyed the commandment as-

sociated with the promise, and have failed to see that this is the case with all those whose prayers are lacking demonstration of the blessings promised. There is a difference between the prayer of the Christian Scientist and the prayer of most other Christians; it is sometimes described as the difference between the prayer of supplication and the prayer of affirmation. It may be said in the case of the boy who is promised the pennies by his father, that the prayer of supplication would be a begging for the pennies promised, while the prayer of affirmation is the doing of the work commanded, with the full confidence and understanding that the pennies will be received just as soon as the work is done. The work to be done may be no more than going to where the pennies are and taking them, but it must be done first.

Christian Scientists are striving today to obey the commands upon which the promises of perfection are based, and are succeeding to an extent which can be accurately gauged by the nearness of their approach to perfect realization of the promises. Exactly and scientifically to the extent that one believes in the Christ, understanding what it is to be-

lieve in Truth, is he doing the works that Jesus did; and greater works than these shall he do when he comes to the understanding of God which Jesus had in mind when he made this promise. That mere intellectual belief in the historical truth of the Gospels, or even that Jesus was the Christ, the Son of God, is not the "believing" meant by Jesus, is proven by the fact that such belief has never been followed by ability to do the works that Jesus did and to claim the promise. That the Christian Science teaching in regard to this promise is correct is proven by the fact that those who spiritually accept this teaching are today doing the works that Jesus did just to the degree that they are believing, in the sense of understanding; and that Jesus spoke to the men of all generations with the power of Truth when he gave this promise, as well as when he said, "I ascend unto my Father, and you Father"; thus recognizing and teaching that the true relation of every man to God is the same as his own, and that hence every man can secure the blessings and power bestowed upon Jesus, in the same way in which he secured them, by obedience to God's commands.

## Domkirke of Christian IV

Many American travelers leave Copenhagen without so much as dreaming of the existence of the grand old church but 20 miles away. And yet in many respects there is nothing better worth seeing in all Denmark.

Roskilde (you will say "Roskeela" if you want to be Danish), a quaint little shrunken town at the end of a long fjord that comes wandering inland miles and miles from the sea, is all that remains of the medieval capital of Zealand, though it doesn't look as if it could ever have been the capital of anything. From out its clusters of low-browed thatched cottages with their dear little walled gardens, the Dom rises like a mighty berg. Considered from without, the queer old red brick fane is not so much beautiful as impressive by sheer height and mass. Inspired beyond doubt by the wonderful brick cathedrals of North Germany, it wants their noble symmetry. Enormously tall buttresses give it a high-shouldered effect and a pair of wretched spindling spires cheapen the great western towers.

But if Roskilde Domkirke has small outward beauty, nobody will dispute the singular lightness and purity of the interior. Escaping the cold barrenness of its German prototypes by virtue of red brick demi-columns which, to quote the Danish guide, "are rising high and energetically" against the white-washed walls, and the effective use of brick and tile in the groining of the roof, it escapes also the German effect of clutter-

tion. At four points is massed exuberance of detail and color—the richly carved altar piece of gilded oak, the pulpit in black marble and alabaster, the royal pew of Christian IV, hung high in the triforium like a musician's gallery and carved and colored like a jewel casket, and the organ which carries the ro-roco to a point just this side of vulgarity. But a few such notes of exaggeration cannot spoil the fine simplicity of the church.

Perhaps the chapel of Christian IV, designed by himself, is most out of harmony with Anglo-Saxon ideals of mortuary propriety. Broad windows dispel any hovering shades of historic gloom. Four columns support "the more than eighteen yards high starry vault." Warmly colored frescos adorn the walls, celebrating the prowess and justice of Denmark's greatest king, Faith, Hope, Charity, Justice, Truth and Temperance are called in to add to the glory of the monarch here laid low; and even Victory, Time and History are—so to speak—bound to his chariot wheels. Under the above mentioned starry vault runs a frieze of portraits of the great men of Christian IV's time. The chapel is an exaltation of human triumph.—M. B. Hart in Boston Transcript.

## Henry Irving's Domination of Personality

"Even up to the last five years of his life," writes Ellen Terry, "Henry Irving was striving, striving. He never rested on old triumphs, never found a point in which there was no more to do. Once when I was touring with him in America, at the time when he was at the highest point of his fame, I watched him one day in the train—always a delightful occupation, for his face provided many pictures a minute—and being struck by a curious expression, half-triumphant, half-despairing, asked him what he was thinking about."

"I was thinking," he answered slowly, "how strange it is that I should have made the reputation I have as an actor, with nothing to help me, with no equipment. My legs, my voice—everything has been against me. For an actor who can't walk, can't talk and has no face to speak of, I've done pretty well!"

"And I, looking at that splendid head, those wonderful hands which he was holding out in a despairing gesture toward me, thought, 'Ah, you little know!'"

Weariness and despair grew out of the fact that men do not know God.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, January 27, 1909.

### No Excuse for Pessimism Here

THERE is really no excuse for the doleful predictions made in some quarters with regard to the condition of the national finances. In view of the fact that the nation has only just emerged from a financial panic and a period of most acute industrial depression, during which our external as well as our internal commerce has suffered tremendous losses, the showing made by the national treasury is very satisfactory.

There has been a falling off in treasury receipts, but it should be borne in mind that a great falling off can occur in this particular without materially impairing the national solvency. The available balance on hand on Dec. 31 was \$163,853,332—a very comfortable start for the new year.

Of course, our rate of expenditure is high, but it is not so necessarily. That is to say, the country could very readily trim its running expenses, if it so desired. During the six months ending on June 30, 1908, the total treasury receipts were \$317,412,629; during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1908, they were \$293,422,863, showing a falling off of \$23,989,766. During the corresponding periods the expenditures were respectively, \$326,815,059 and \$357,813,374, showing an increase of \$30,998,315. It would have been possible to have cut the expenditures to a point which would have left no deficiency, as, for instance, the river and harbor expenditures are being cut this year. In other words, if we spend money on a big scale in good times, we can, at our pleasure, reduce our expenses on a big scale during tight times.

And retrenchment in many directions will not only be desirable but very necessary until commerce shall have resumed its normal flow. This condition is not far in the distance. On the contrary, from all appearances the trade currents will be as strong before the close of the present year as they were two years ago. And with the return of prosperity the national treasury will have to do once more with surpluses rather than with deficits.

TWO VESSELS will soon be under construction in Belfast, Ire., on what might be termed a carte blanche order from the White Star company, which are to surpass any ships afloat in size and some other particulars.

Between the Belfast and the White Star companies, it seems, such an agreeable understanding has existed since 1870 that, although more than a score of vessels have been built by one and accepted and paid for by the other, there never has been a serious disagreement.

In the present instance, as on previous occasions, the construction of the ships will be entered upon without contract and without specifications, the shipbuilding company undertaking simply to outdo all its previous efforts, the steamship company undertaking to be satisfied with the result.

This will explain why there are available no details with relation to the cost of the vessels now in hand. It is known, however, that the two ships are to be alike, each having a displacement of 60,000 tons, with length between 950 and 1000 feet, draft of 37 feet, and with engines of 50,000 horsepower to propel them at a speed of not less than twenty-one knots an hour. Some idea of the enormous size of these ships may be formed by consideration of the fact that the Great Eastern, which a generation ago was regarded as a marvel in the shipbuilding line, had a displacement of only 25,000 tons, was only 600 feet in length, and drew only 30 feet of water.

The new ships are to be known as the Olympic and Titanic, and when completed they will exceed in size the Lusitania and the Mauretania as much as the latter do the ocean liners of two decades ago. They will not, however, be as fast as the Cunarders.

As an incident to the construction of these great vessels, a preliminary expense of \$1,000,000 was necessary in the matter of providing berths for them. These are of steel girders nearly 500 feet high, 300 feet wide and nearly 1000 feet long. The Olympic and Titanic are designed especially as freight carriers, but each will have a dining room capable of seating 600 persons.

They will have a margin of only three feet in the channel of New York harbor at low water; they would have to wait for high water before entering the ports of Boston or Philadelphia.

### Indian Railways and African Coalfields

TO A LARGE extent the prosperity of a manufacturing country depends upon its coal supply. Nothing probably has been of greater value to England in developing her industries than the abundance of every description of coal, within the immediate neighborhood of her various industries. And few things have been more persistently preached to her governments, with it must be admitted less effect, than the necessity for husbanding these resources. The same advantages have been shared by the manufacturers of America. Indeed so enormous are the American supplies that it has been generally supposed that she would gradually absorb much of the import trade of Europe and even Asia. The news, however, that the Indian railways are negotiating, for their future supplies, with the proprietors of the coalfields of the Transvaal and Natal, has suddenly aroused attention to the fact that there are other competitors in the market. The South African coalfields have not so far been regarded as dangerous rivals but if it should prove that they are able to supply the vast system of Indian railways satisfactorily, a great future will undoubtedly be in store for them.

It is true that India herself possesses extensive coalfields, but they are so situated that in the present distribution of Indian commerce the coal has to be carried entirely across the peninsula before it can be utilized. Nor is this the principal disadvantage even under which they labor. The only coal suitable for railway traffic is found in Bengal alone, and it so happens that the carrying trade of the great system of railways known as the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, is roughly speaking from east to west. It follows, therefore, that the traffic on these lines is congested by the effort to carry freight and coal simultaneously from their extremities to their bases at Bombay and Karachi respectively. If then it should prove that the

South African coalfields are able to ship coal from Durban or Lorenzo Marques and land it at Bombay or Karachi, it is evident that they will at once solve the problem of the Indian railways, and open a great future for themselves. The question which has to be answered is what the real resources of the South African coalfields amount to.

### Bunyan

THE determination to erect a memorial window to John Bunyan, in Westminster Abbey, affords a remarkable proof of the manner in which the heresy of one century may not merely become the orthodoxy of another, but may actually be honored in it. Two centuries and a half ago Bunyan was thrown into prison, in Bedford, as a sectary. In the days of the Protectorate, when new sects were starting up like mushrooms every morning, and the conscience of the country seemed to be in a state of perpetual fermentation, he had dealt, in the meetings of the Baptists, in Bedford, as faithfully with the established, or rather disestablished church, as any Cromwellian saint could have desired. When, consequently, Monk declared for the King, and Charles came over to England from that picturesque old house, in which he had been living, under the shadow of the belfry in Bruges, the turn of the political wheel brought the church and the Cavaliers once more to the top, and Bunyan was consigned to what George Fox once graphically described as a "nasty stinking prison." It has been said, and said without the least exaggeration, that the jail of today is a palace compared with the prison of the restoration. Fox's own prison was inches deep in slime and so noisome that he was compelled to burn his straw bedding to exist. Yet for twelve years, tortured by fears for the welfare of his family, alternately caressed, threatened, or cajoled by the tribunals before which he was brought, Bunyan never flinched. He was compared to Alexander the copper-smith; he was told not to hide his gift, but that his gift lay in repairing old kettles; and was perpetually assured that if he would only promise to stop preaching he might go free. His invariable answer was that if they let him out tomorrow, tomorrow he would preach. At last his fortitude was rewarded. In the twelfth year of his incarceration an act of Parliament swept the prisons of their prisoners for conscience' sake, and he was a free man.

During the days of his imprisonment he had begun that marvelous book which, written by an illiterate tinker, drew from one of the severest of all critics the declaration that there was no book in our literature on which he would so readily stake "the fame of the old unpolluted English language." Its reception was extraordinary. The strict Baptists were scandalized. The stories in it of fair ladies, and lions, and giants were, they insisted, more worthy of the ribald wits of Will's coffee-house than of a minister of the gospel. The church party was contemptuous and bitter. Long years after, Cowper himself declared that he was afraid of mentioning Bunyan's name in his poetry, as it would only provoke a sneer. The people, on the other hand, made the book their own from the first. Edition followed edition with extraordinary rapidity. In Scotland the demand for it was even greater than in England, while Bunyan himself declared, with pardonable pride, that in New England his allegory was the source of the daily conversation of hundreds of families.

Today there are no qualifications. "Every reader," says Macaulay, "knows the straight and narrow path as well as he knows a road in which he has gone backward and forward a hundred times. And this miracle the tinker had wrought." And now shortly the scenes along that road, framed in one of the great windows of the Abbey, will look down on the monuments of the men England has delighted to honor. There Christian and Evangelist will meet; there will be seen the wicket gate; there will be shown the burden of sin cast at the foot of the cross; Mr. Interpreter's house, the armor of Truth, the fight with Apollyon, Vanity Fair, will all be there; and finally the crossing of the river to the celestial city, and the Christian's joyous entry through the gate."

TWO ITEMS of news of universal interest, in origin widely apart, differing greatly in character, and yet, in a way, complementing each other, were given publicity yesterday. One appeared under an Indianapolis date and told of a statement by Prof. William Griffiths, mining expert and geologist, of Scranton, Pa., who was in attendance upon the miners' convention in the first-named city. According to this statement, the supply of anthracite will be exhausted in eighty-five years. His estimates are based upon the survey of 1905. The production has been averaging just under 80,000,000 tons a year for several years. In 1907 it was 76,000,000 tons. Already much territory is entirely mined out, he said, and the empty caverns are so numerous and great now that it is possible for people to walk twenty, thirty or more miles under the surface of the earth in mine passages.

The other item appeared under a Winnipeg date, and told us that the Canadian Pacific railway has determined to electrify its system through the Rocky mountains. Plans were begun a year ago in secret, the item went on to say, and experts were sent to examine the mountain streams and the available water supply between the eastern Rockies and the Pacific coast range. They reported that there were enough waterfalls immediately adjacent to the Canadian Pacific's main line to "develop energy sufficient to run all the railways in the world."

Now, assuming that the very worst should happen to the coal supply eighty-five years hence, we may take it for granted that before that time arrives other and compensating sources of power will have been discovered and developed.

Just how many thousands or millions of years this planet turned on its axis and swung in its orbit before coal was discovered is not known, but there is no question whatever that anthracite was first used for making steam in 1825. It would seem as if the world might, therefore, continue to turn and swing after the supply of anthracite had become exhausted.

At all events, there will be no excuse for alarm or depression until we shall have made use of all the other sources of power awaiting our discovery and development.

We are only beginning to understand the forces that are playing all around us.

IN EITHER case—whether the raising of the Maine would prove us to have been right or wrong in our conclusions of some years ago—we have less to fear from a full revelation of the truth than from the suspicion that we are hiding it.

### Honor Where Honor Is Due

Nobody who is familiar with the story of the recent tragic occurrence off Nantucket light, would withhold, if it were possible, we are sure, a word of the praise that is at present being bestowed so generously upon John R. Binns, the wireless telegraph operator who kept his courage and his post without regard to self or surroundings through the trying hours that intervened between the collision and the arrival of succor. And the whole country, it is safe to presume, will be grateful to Congressman Boutell of Chicago for paying the heroism of this man a tribute which shall be preserved in the records of the national House of Representatives.

"I believe," said Mr. Boutell, "that every one who read the accounts of the collision, the jeopardy in which the occupants of the two ships were placed and the way in which the news reached the rescuers, felt that there was one silent actor in the tragedy whose name should be immortalized, the Marconi operator on the Republic, who had the cool head and the steady hand to send forth on the willing wings of the air the message of the disaster that saved hundreds of lives, and the message of deliverance that relieved thousands of anxious hearts."

Well and truly said. Nor would anybody who is familiar with this wonderful story of achievement in the realm of the unseen attempt to stem the tide of congratulation that is flowing steadily toward the modest young discoverer whose system of communication made John R. Binns' splendid performance possible.

### The College Man In Business Life

ON THE WHOLE, friends of the higher education, teachers, graduates and students alike, ought to be fairly well satisfied with E. H. Harriman's reply to the question: "Is college education an essential or even a valuable preparation for a man who expects to enter railroad life?"

Briefly, Mr. Harriman's reply was, in effect, that college education will be helpful providing it has not caused the college educated young man to forget the things he learned in high school. Even then he may have to work himself out of the burdensome ornaments of college education before he can make himself useful. Nevertheless, while the high school boy is likely to beat the college man at the start, because of his quicker grasp upon simple propositions and his readier way of getting at them, the college man, if he survive the struggle, will be more successful in the end, because of his more thorough training.

This is in line with the experience of employers and observers in all departments of activity. The young man fresh from college and primed with a classical education, as a rule, must lay aside his scholarly attainments if he desires to give real satisfaction. He must "get down" to practical things. But having "found himself" everything else being equal, his chances of success from this time on are better than those of the man who has not had his educational advantages, because he has a better foundation on which to build, greater resources upon which to draw.

It is probably true that the average college man does not enter the world of action burdened with what might be called profound learning, and that he does not know enough of the classics, of philosophy and of the higher mathematics to hurt; yet, if it is nothing more than the college atmosphere which envelops him, he finds himself somewhat handicapped until he throws it aside for the atmosphere in which he hopes to make his living and to achieve success.

Mr. Harriman knows, as every great manager of men in the industrial world of today does, that young men cannot be too thoroughly educated. What Mr. Harriman and all other industrial captains and all those who have to do with the employment of men object to is the college man who is incapable of adjusting himself to practical affairs.

Those who have been honored with blank applications should lose no time in getting into line with the first 2000 seeking membership in the merchants' association.

"WERE Franklin to come to Philadelphia today," declared Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, before the New York alumni of that institution in a speech at its annual dinner, "we could tell him that more money has been spent upon the University of Pennsylvania than upon any other institution in the state. Our university is entirely out of debt; we pay for everything as we go along."

This lines up handsomely with the showing made by the state itself, which is also out of debt and has money in the bank. Yet as a state can sometimes get into debt with profit to its people, so a great institution of learning may be free from the annoyance of the bill-collector and still have need of some things essential to its complete welfare. The esteemed Philadelphia Inquirer thinks it sees this condition and is led to remark that while the record to which Provost Harrison has pointed with so much pride is a fine one, yet it is so only relatively.

The University of Pennsylvania is one of the greatest of American educational establishments. Its 4500 students come from every state and territory in the Union and from about fifty foreign countries. We are told that it has more Britons as students than there are Rhodes scholars in Oxford. It is claimed to be the most cosmopolitan college in the world. It is held that its plant is in many respects the best in the country, while additions to its equipment are constant and of the very best character. But it has the smallest endowment of any great educational institution in the country. Thus, while Columbia has \$23,000,000 in productive funds, Cornell \$9,000,000, Girard \$24,000,000, Harvard \$21,000,000, Yale \$9,000,000, Leland Stanford \$24,000,000 and Chicago \$15,000,000, Pennsylvania has only \$5,000,000.

It is interesting to learn the explanation which a loyal friend of the institution has to offer with regard to the manner in which it makes both ends meet, says the Inquirer:

That it is so rich in equipment and is out of debt, is due more than to any other source to the fact that Mr. Harrison is the most persistent beggar in the whole realm of pedagogy. Mr. Harrison is instant in season and out of season getting after the men with money to come up to the help of higher education. Every year he gets a good deal of money, but never enough. It is of public knowledge that the institution is kept out of debt by his own large contributions. He wipes out each year's deficit with a personal check.

This is a matter that requires readjustment, and now that attention has been called to it, no doubt results will be forthcoming.

### Not Quite Out of Debt As Yet

### We Are Only Beginning, Not Ending